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MESSAGE

OF

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

Governor of Pennsylvania,

To the Legislature, Jan. 30, 1866.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Pa., January 30, 1866.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:—We have cause to be thankful to Divine Providence for the blessings of peace within our borders, abundant crops, unanimity among our people, and that thus this Commonwealth has been enabled to do her full duty to the country, to herself, and to posterity.

I apprised you in my Message of the 27th of November, 1865, and delivered to you at the beginning of your session, of the necessity under the pressure of which I was compelled, for the restoration of my health, to sojourn for a time in a warmer climate. I returned from Cuba refreshed and invigorated, and have resumed the discharge of my public duties. I cannot omit to acknowledge, with profound gratitude, the kind, considerate, and affectionate course which you pursued during my constrained absence. A heavy addition has thus been made to the debt which I already owed to the people of the Commonwealth and their representatives.

The balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1864	$1,942,208·63
Receipts during fiscal year, ending November 30, 1865	6,219,989·67
Total in Treasury for fiscal year, ending November 30, 1865	8,162,198·30
The payments for the same period have been	5,788,525·16
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1865	2,373,668·14

The operations of the Sinking Fund, during the year ending on the first Monday of September last, as stated in my proclamation, were as follows:—

Amount of debt reduced, $745,811·26, as follows, viz.:—

Five per cent	$436,824·62
Coupon loan	230,000·00
War loan	76,400·00
Interest certificates	2,008·64
Domestic creditors	578·00

The discrepancy between the reduction of the public debt, as shown by the statement at the close of the fiscal year, and that in my proclamation at the close of the sinking fund year, arises from the fact that the one closes on the first Monday of September, the other on the 30th day of November.

Amount of the public debt of Pennsylvania, as it stood on the first day of December, 1864, $39,379,603·94.

Amount redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending with November 30, 1865, viz.:—

Five per cent stocks	$1,703,517·88
Four-and-a-half per cent stocks	20,000·00
Domestic creditor certificates	578·00
Military loan, act of May 15, 1861	179,250·00
	1,903,345·88

Public Debt, December 1, 1865, $37,476,258·06.

Assets in the Treasury:—	
Bonds Pennsylvania Railroad Company	$6,700,000·00
Bonds Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company	3,500,000·00
Interest on Bonds Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company	1,050,000·00
Cash in Treasury	2,373,668·14
	13,623,668·14
Liabilities in excess of assets	23,852,589·92
Liabilities in excess of assets, November 30, 1860	$26,408,168·94
Liabilities in excess of assets, November 30, 1865	23,852,589·92
Improvement in condition of Treasury, since Nov. 30, 1860	2,555,579·02

By the report of the State Treasurer, it will be observed that the extraordinary expenditures growing out of the war, not refunded by the General Government, have been $4,028,627·21. This includes the direct tax paid to the United States by the State, which is not reimbursable. In the balance is included the $671,476·43 paid to the militia, which, with a good portion of the remaining expenditure, is clearly due the State from the General Government.

The necessity for extraordinary expenditures having ceased with the suppression of the late Rebellion, measures should be taken to examine our resources, and relieve, as far as possible, the heavy burdens to which our people are subjected.

It has been the habit of late years to appropriate freely annual sums for the support of local charities; and such appropriations are almost every year increased in number and amount. Houses of Refuge, Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and for the Blind, Lunatic Asylums—these appear to me to be proper objects of State bounty, because a few of them are sufficient for the whole State, and to leave them to be provided for by the local authorities would, in fact, be to deprive of protection the unfortunate classes for whose benefit they are designed. But mere local charities, however meritorious and effective, should, I think, be left to the support of the benevolent parties who established them.

It is unjust that the people of the Commonwealth should be coerced to pay taxes, in order that part of the money so raised may be given to the support of local charities, conducted by private associations, especially when it is remembered that hitherto but a small proportion of the private charities in the State have asked for such appropriation.

I recommend, therefore, that no appropriation be made for charities, beyond the institutions which I have above specified.

The taxes at present laid on corporations are unequal, and to a certain extent thereby unjust. I recommend the subject to the attention of the Legislature, with a view to a revision of the system.

Within a few years, acts have been repeatedly passed directing the expenditure of as much money as may be necessary to effect named purposes, sometimes without clearly designating by whom the money is to be expended, or how the accounts are to be examined. This custom is very recent, and has already led to abuses.

I recommend that the practice be corrected, and that no appropriation be made without having the exact sum appropriated, the specific purpose to which it is to be applied, and designating the officer by whom it is to be expended, and providing that the accounts shall be settled in the Auditor-General's office in the usual manner.

Notwithstanding the large expenditures by the State for military purposes since the breaking out of the Rebellion, the condition of the treasury is now $2,555,579·12 better than it was then; and I am proud to be able to state further, that on the 1st day of December, 1865, the State debt was $492,938·66 less than it was on the 1st of January, 1861. These are truly gratifying facts.

Under these circumstances, it may be possible, with entire safety to our finances, to reduce or even repeal the ordinary State tax of two and a half mills on real estate. The tax of one-half mill laid by the act of May 16, 1864, was by that act expressly pledged for the repayment of the loan of $3,000,000, thereby authorized, and of course cannot be repealed or reduced until that repayment shall have been made. I recommend this subject to the careful and deliberate consideration and judgment of the Legislature, and if it should be found that the tax can be repealed, I recommend that all laws authorizing the levying of local taxes on bonds, mortgages, loans, and all property of that kind be also repealed. Such a repeal would largely encourage the investment of capital in this State; and add immensely to the wealth of the State, while the local authorities would lose very little, as it is notorious that, from the difficulties of assessment, they receive very little from these sources.

In case of such repeal, I recommend the adoption of some effectual measures for enforcing correct returns of such objects of taxation, with appropriate penalties for the neglect or refusal to make them.

I make these recommendations, believing that it will lead to more equitable local taxation, and to greater economy in their disbursement.

Many acts are on our statute books incorporating companies for various purposes, which companies have never been organized or gone into operation. I recommend that all such acts be repealed by a general law, and that provision be made, that in future every act authorizing a corporation shall become void, unless the corporation shall organize and use its franchises within a limited time.

Since my last annual message the war against armed treason has been brought to a close. Of the large contributions made by Pennsylvania to the national army, but a few of the men now remain in the service. The spirit which animated our people at the outset of the Rebellion has never flagged; and we can look back with pride and satisfaction to the part taken by this State in aiding to maintain the unity of the Government and in its defense against the assaults of its enemies.

In my first inaugural address, I took occasion to declare that Pennsylvania would, under any circumstances, render a full and determined support of the free institutions of the Union. The pledge so made was based upon my knowledge of the solid patriotism of her citizens. At that time danger threatened, but no one anticipated that it would break forth so suddenly, nor grow to such fearful proportions as it in a brief time assumed.

My confidence in Pennsylvania, in her even yet stubborn will, her ability and resources, has been fully justified by the manner in which she has done her duty during the late eventful period.

On the request of the President of the United States, I made a communication to the Legislature, on the 9th day of April, 1861, setting forth that military organizations of a formidable character, which did not seem to be demanded by any existing public exigency, had been formed in certain of the States, and that, whilst Pennsylvania yielded to no State in her respect for and willingness to protect by all needful guarantees the constitutional rights and constitutional independence of her sister States, no contemplated attempt to resist the enforcement of the national law could meet with sympathy or encouragement from the people of this Commonwealth, and asked for authority and means to organize a military bureau at the capital, and to so amend and modify the militia laws as to give vitality and energy to the military organizations of the State. On the 12th day of the same month, I signed a bill providing for the purposes indicated in my message.

It will be remembered that this patriotic action of the Legislature occurred before it was known that hostilities had actually commenced, and is believed to be the first action by the authorities of any State, or by the National Legislature.

The first call made by the President for troops to aid in suppressing the Rebellion was on the 15th of April, 1861, for seventy-five thousand men; and that of this number the quota of Pennsylvania was settled at fourteen regiments, to serve three months, unless sooner discharged. With unsurpassed alacrity and earnestness, volunteers answered to this call in such numbers as manifested the intuitive conviction of the people that the monstrous wickedness which had conceived an armed rebellion against the Constitution and the laws could not be suppressed but by a colossal force.

Major-General Robert Patterson was assigned, by the General Government, to a command, which included the forces raised in Pennsylvania. Within a week after the call of the President, communication with Washington was almost entirely cut off. General Patterson, prompted by the necessities of the situation, made, on the 25th of April, a requisition upon me for twenty-five additional regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, to be forthwith mustered into the service of the United States. Under this requisition, I accepted, from amongst the many pressing to be admitted into the service, a sufficient number of companies to fill it; care being taken to allow to each county, as nearly as possible, a fair representation. Only eleven regiments, however, in addition to the fourteen called for by the President, were organized and mustered into the service, before the order of General Patterson was countermanded by him, under instructions from the War Department.

On the 14th day of May, 1861, the Secretary of War, in a letter communicating the plan of organization for three years regiments, confirmed the revocation of the order in the following language:—"Ten regiments are assigned to Pennsylvania, making, in addition to the thirteen regiments of three months militia, already called for, twenty-three regiments. It is important to reduce, rather than enlarge this number, and in no event to exceed it. Let me earnestly recommend to you, therefore, to call for no more than twenty-three regiments, of which only ten are to serve during the war, and if more are already called for, to reduce the number by discharge."

The twenty-five regiments raised as above stated comprised 20,979 men. The ardor of our people was unabated. Many of the companies, under my order, had arrived in camp at Harrisburg, and others maintained their organizations at home at their own expense and by contributions from their neighbors and friends.

In the critical condition of the country, and anticipating that, in case of reverse to our arms, the borders of Pennsylvania would be the portals to the rich granaries, manufactories, and storehouses of the North, I deemed it my duty to convene the Legislature, that adequate provision might be made to enable me to render the military power of the State as available and efficient as it should be, for the common defense of the State and the General Government; and accordingly, on the 20th of April, 1861, issued my proclamation, calling for a meeting of the General Assembly on the 30th of the same month.

In my message to the Legislature at its opening, I recommended the immediate organization, disciplining, and arming of at least fifteen regiments, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States.

The Legislature acted promptly upon this suggestion, and made full provisions for its effectual accomplishment. The result was the early and complete organization, clothing, and equipment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, with its thirteen regiments of infantry, one of light artillery, and one of cavalry, under the supervision of George A. McCall, who was selected to command it, with the commission and rank of Major-General. This corps contained 15,856 men, and the whole expense of raising, clothing, equipping, subsisting, and paying them, until their entry into the United States service, was $855,444·87.

They were encamped in different parts of the State, excepting two of the regiments, commanded by Colonels Charles J. Biddle and Seneca G. Simmons, and two batteries of artillery, under the command of Colonel Charles T. Campbell, which, at the request of the War Department, were sent on the 22d of June, 1861, to the relief of Colonel Wallace, at Cumberland, Maryland, and remained for about six weeks there, and in Western Virginia, engaged in active operations. Towards the close of July the whole corps was called for and taken, on a requisition, into the service of the United States. Within four days after the disaster at Bull Run, eleven regiments, in all respects ready for active service, were in Washington and Baltimore.

The troops sent to Western Virginia were recalled, and with the other two regiments of the corps, forwarded to Washington.

On the 26th of July, 1861, the Secretary of War expressed his gratification and thanks for the prompt response from Pennsylvania.

The wisdom of the Legislature in providing for the formation of this corps, for the interests of the State and the nation, was fully shown by subsequent events. Most of the men who filled its ranks had been accepted by me under the call for twenty-five regiments, which was afterwards rescinded.

They had left their families and homes under a deep sense of duty to their country, and to have sent them back unaccepted would have caused serious difficulty in making future enlistments.

By the acts of Congress of 22d and 25th July, 1861, the President was authorized to call upon the several States for volunteers to serve for three years. Under this authority requisitions were made on this State, and fourteen regiments were promptly furnished. In the meantime authorities had been granted by the President and the War Department to a number of individuals to raise regiments in different parts of the State, which seriously interfered with the action of the State authorities in filling requisitions regularly made under the acts of Congress.

The embarrassments arising from this conflict of authorities became at length so serious that I was constrained to call the attention of the President and Secretary of War to the subject, by a communication dated the 1st of August, 1861, and on the 25th of September following, an order was issued requiring these independent regiments to report to the Governor, and placing them under his authority and control. Acting under this order, many of the independent regiments were filled up, others consolidated, and seventy-three regiments, with an aggregate strength of 89,048 men, were promptly sent forward.

During the year 1862 a draft was ordered by the General Government, which was executed under the State authorities.

Of the quota of the State, under the call of July 7, 1862, forty-three regiments of volunteers, aggregating 40,383 men, were put into service; and under the draft ordered August 4th, of the same year, fifteen regiments, containing an aggregate force of 15,000 men, organized and sent forward. During the same period nine independent batteries of artillery were organized in the State, with an aggregate strength of 1358 officers and men.

It will be remembered that the ardor and promptness of our people, under such trying circumstances, in pressing the troops forward, was such as to call from the President especial thanks, and to request me to express them to the people of the State.

During the year 1863 forty-three thousand and forty-six (43,046) men were furnished for the service, principally to fill regiments in the field which had been reduced by the exigencies of the war.

During the year 1864, under the various calls of the General Government, thirty-two regiments, two battalions, and eight unattached companies, of different arms of the service and for various periods, were organized and sent to the field, aggregating, with re-enlistments in the field, amounting to 17,876, an aggregate force of 91,704 men, furnished for that year.

On my suggestion, the policy of consolidating our reduced regiments, and filling them up by the assignment of new companies, was adopted, and in 1865, under this system, besides organizing three entire new regiments, seventy-five companies were assigned to reduced regiments, by which they were again filled to the regimental standard. These three new regiments and seventy-five companies, with volunteer recruits for regiments in the field, reported by the superintendents of that service, amounted, in the aggregate, to 25,790 men for this year.

In the month of September, 1862, after the second disaster at Bull Run, it became evident that the enemy had adopted an aggressive policy, and was about to invade the Northern States through Maryland and the southern border of Pennsylvania. Under the sanction of the President of the United States, on the 11th day of that month, I issued my proclamation, calling into immediate service fifty thousand of the freemen of this State. Under this call twenty-five regiments and four companies of infantry, fourteen unattached companies of cavalry, and four batteries of artillery, were immediately organized and sent to the border, the greater portion advancing beyond the State line into Maryland.

General John F. Reynolds, at that period commanding the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, was temporarily assigned, by the Secretary of War, to the command of these troops, by whose order they were returned to Pennsylvania, and by my proclamation, disbanded on the 24th of the same month. In acknowledgment of the services rendered by the men of Pennsylvania, Major-General McClellan, commanding the Army of the Potomac, by letter dated the 27th of September, 1862, acknowledging the service and thanking the State, uses the following language:—

"The manner in which the people of Pennsylvania responded to your call, and hastened to the defense of their frontier, no doubt exercised a great influence upon the enemy," and the Governor of Maryland, His Excellency A. W. Bradford, in an order dated September 29, 1862, used the following language in regard to these troops:—"The readiness with which they crossed the border and took their stand beside the Maryland Brigade, shows that the border is, in all respects, but an ideal line, and that in such a cause as now unites us, Pennsylvania and Maryland are but one."

In the month of June, 1863, it again became evident that the Rebel army was advancing North, threatening also the western border of Pennsylvania, and on the 26th of that month, I again issued my proclamation, calling the militia of the State into immediate service. In the Department of the Monongahela, five regiments of infantry, one company of cavalry, and one battery of artillery, for ninety days' service, and one battalion of infantry, one battalion of cavalry, and one battery of artillery, for six months' United States service, were organized. In the Department of the Susquehanna, twenty-three regiments and five unattached companies of infantry, and two unattached companies of cavalry, for ninety days; one battalion of infantry, one battalion of cavalry, and four independent batteries of artillery, for three months; three regiments of cavalry, two battalions of infantry, and three independent batteries of artillery, for six months' United States service, were organized.

There were also organized in this department, for the "emergency term," eight regiments, one battalion and a number of unattached companies of infantry, two independent batteries of artillery, and two companies of cavalry.

In the Department of the Monongahela, the troops under this call were commanded by Major-General W. T. H. Brooks, and in the Department of the Susquehanna, by Major-General D. N. Couch, severally detailed by the War Department.

The details of the services of the militia on these occasions, as well as the generous assistance rendered by the militia of the States of New York and New Jersey, have been fully recognized in previous messages.

Acting under orders, they did not hesitate to cross the State line, and enter Ohio and Western Virginia, in the West; and in the East, they defended the line of the Susquehanna, were at Gettysburg before the advance of the Army of the Potomac, defended Carlisle successfully when attacked by a superior force, made long marches, patiently suffering great privations for the want of sufficient means of transportation, crossed into Maryland, when ordered, and attacked the enemy successfully, and saved the Capital of their State from destruction. When the history of the Rebellion is truly written, no part which relates to Pennsylvania will reflect more credit on the patriotism, courage, and fidelity of her people, than their prompt answer to the call made for military service for domestic protection. It is a record of which the great body of the people are a party, and of which they may all be proud.

In July, 1864, a Rebel army again crossed the Potomac, threatening the southern border, and marched to Washington.

Under the pressing demands of the national authorities, all the organized troops in Pennsylvania were immediately sent forward. The Rebel army was defeated and driven back. A Rebel column of three thousand men had, however, crossed the border, and, on the 30th of July, burned the town of Chambersburg. In my Message of last year, I stated in detail the movements of the enemy, and the circumstances attending the destruction of that borough. Although the people of all the southern border suffered much from annual incursions of the enemy, Chambersburg is the only town entirely destroyed within our border, and, it is believed, in any loyal State.

The citizens of the town were suddenly reduced to poverty, and, for a time, were sustained by the active benevolence of the people of other parts of the State, aided by an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars from the Commonwealth. They have struggled energetically to revive from this calamity, but it is now feared that few of them will be able to succeed. I submit, therefore, to the wisdom of the Legislature, whether it would not be proper to extend to that people some additional relief.

The number of troops furnished the service, from Pennsylvania, during the Rebellion, may be stated as follows, viz.:—

During the year		1861	130,594
Do	do	1862	71,100
Do	do	1863	43,046
Do	do	1864	91,704
Do	do	1865	25,840
			362,284

This statement is exclusive of militia and enlistments for the United States navy.

I refer, for more perfect details of all the military operations of the State, to the reports of the Adjutant-General, of the other military departments of the State, and to my previous annual messages. This brief military record would be imperfect if I failed to commend the fidelity, zeal, and industry of the military departments of the State, and to express my personal obligations for the ready obedience and constant support I have uniformly received from the chiefs of the departments and officers of my personal staff.

An approximate judgment of the amount of labor performed by these departments, and in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, may be made, when it is stated that forty-three thousand (43,000) military commissions were issued during the war.

The first request for troops from this State was dated at Washington, on the 15th of April, 1861, and on the 16th the telegraph announced to the War Department that over four thousand men were at Harrisburg, awaiting marching orders.

It is our proud privilege to have it remembered, that the first military aid from the loyal States which reached Washington, was the force of 460 Pennsylvanians, who arrived there on the 18th day of April, and that, when the capital of the nation was the second time threatened, after the battle of Bull Run, the regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps were the first troops sent forward.

From the beginning of the war to its close the State has never faltered in its support of the Government.

Proceeding in the strict line of duty, the resources of Pennsylvania, whether in men or money, have neither been withheld nor squandered. The history of the conduct of our people in the field is illuminated with incidents of heroism worthy of conspicuous notice; but it would be impossible to mention them in the proper limits of a message without doing injustice, or, perhaps, making invidious distinctions. Arrangements are in progress to have a complete history of our regiments, such as has been contemplated and is provided for in an act of Assembly already passed; and on this subject I commend the report of the Executive Military Department to your favorable consideration.

It would be alike impossible to furnish a history of the associated benevolence and of the large individual contributions to the comfort of our people in the field and hospital, or of the names and services, at all times, of our volunteer surgeons, when called to assist in the hospital or on the battlefield; nor is it possible to do justice to the many patriotic Christian men who were always ready to respond when summoned to the exercise of acts of humanity and benevolence.

Our armies were sustained and strengthened in the field by the patriotic devotion of their friends at home; and we can never render full justice to the heaven-directed, patriotic, Christian benevolence of the women of the State.

During the war I had occasion, from time to time, to communicate freely with the Legislature on subjects bearing upon the interests of the men representing the State in the armies of the republic.

It is with a sense of unfeigned gratitude that I acknowledge how cheerfully and promptly the Legislature and the people acted upon my suggestions, whether for the support of the Government, the enlistment and organization of troops, or for the comfort of our people already in the field.

Without this generous confidence and liberal support, the labors of the Executive would have been in vain; the treasure that has been expended would have been wasted, precious lives lost would have been an empty sacrifice, the bruised hearts of kindred and friends would have been without solace, the strong men, whose health has been broken and whose bodies have been maimed, would have been monuments of heroism wasted, and the honor of this great Commonwealth would have been degraded amidst the fallen ruins of the institutions of the republic.

The report of the Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, shows the gratifying result, under his active management, of the system adopted by the State for the maintenance and education of the orphans of our soldiers. His report exhibits the fact, that 1242 orphans are now actually admitted to the schools, and that 1846 applications in all have been allowed, and orders issued for their admission, many of whom have been admitted since his report. It will also be seen, that the largest appropriation that ever will be required, will be for this and the two ensuing years, and that then the amount will be gradually reduced. I have heretofore commended this charity to you, and I deem it unnecessary to add another word, in asking a continuation of an appropriation which is to provide for and educate the best blood of the State, and support the living legacies which have been bequeathed us by the men who laid down their lives for the country. When we remember that every sort of public and private pledge that the eloquence of man could devise or utter, was given to our soldiers as they went forward, that if they fell their orphans should become the children of the State, I cannot for an instant suppose that you will hesitate to continue an appropriation which is to bless their little ones, providing comfortable homes, instead of leaving them in want and destitution, many of them to fall victims to vice and crime.

At the time of the invasion of the North, in 1863, by the Rebel army, the President made a requisition on me for militia to serve during the emergency. The men came forward promptly, to the number of 36,588, of whom upwards of 25,000 refused to be mustered into the service of the United States, in consequence of circumstances of prior occurrence not necessary to be here stated.

In this embarrassment, the emergency being very pressing, after consultation with the President, he authorized and requested me to call them on behalf of the State, and for the defense of the State, the United States paying all the expenses of their clothing, equipment, subsistence, etc. It was, however, alleged that there was no appropriation for their pay. To remove this difficulty the General Government applied to banks and other moneyed corporations in Philadelphia to advance the amount of the pay, on a pledge that, when Congress met, the passage of a bill to reimburse them should be recommended.

These institutions declined this proposition, but expressed their willingness to make the advances if I would pledge myself to recommend to the Legislature the passage of such an act in case Congress should not provide for reimbursing them. Under these circumstances I received from the Executive of the United States the pledge which he had proposed to give to the banks, etc., and upon that I gave the necessary pledge to them, and they advanced the required funds accordingly. The following telegram from the Secretary of War will show in part the ground on which I acted:—

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1863.—To his Excellency Governor A. G. Curtin:—Your telegrams respecting the pay of militia called out under your proclamation of the 27th of June have been referred to the President for instructions, and have been under his consideration. He directs me to say that, while no law or appropriation authorizes the payment by the General Government of troops that have not been mustered into the service of the United States, he will recommend to Congress to make an appropriation for the payment of troops called into State service to repel an actual invasion, including those of the State of Pennsylvania. If, in the mean time, you can raise the necessary amount, as has been done in other States, the appropriation will be applied to refund the advance to those who made it.

Measures have been taken for the payment of troops mustered into the United States service as soon as the muster and pay-rolls are made out. The answer of this Department to you, as Governor of the State, will be given directly to yourself whenever the Department is prepared to make answer.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

When Congress met, the Executive of the United States did not recommend the passage of the necessary act. I have understood that the subject was called to the attention of the proper committee, by the Secretary of War, but as the President did not send a message explaining the circumstances of the case, the appropriation failed, as the members of Congress had thus no means of explaining to their constituents the difference between this case (which was in substance a loan to the United States, upon the pledge of the Executive for its repayment) and the case of the voluntary expenditure of money for military purposes by Pennsylvania and most of the other States.

I will add, that the men came into the service for the emergency only, and on the faith that they should be discharged as soon as, in my judgment, the emergency should have ceased. The emergency ceased immediately after the battle of Gettysburg, which commenced on the 1st of July, 1863; yet the men, against my urgent and repeated remonstrances, were kept in the service long afterwards, and used by the United States for various purposes. The last of them were not discharged till in September.

I recommend that the Legislature adopt measures to bring the subject again before Congress, and obtain repayment of this sum, amounting to $671,476·43, with interest on the same, which the General Government has thus far so unwarrantably withheld.

Great injustice has been done to private soldiers, who went into service under the provisions of the act of Congress, by refusing to pay them the full bounties offered by the terms of that act. The following letter, which I addressed to the Secretary of War, sufficiently explains the position of this affair:—

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Pa., June 5, 1865.—SIR:—There are two subjects connected with the discharge of volunteers which are of so much importance that I feel justified in calling your attention to them.

First. The men are being paid only to the day of their arrival at the place they are to be discharged. This will cause them to lose a few days' pay, depending principally upon the promptness and disposition of the officers of the United States having the matter in charge. It is a matter of little moment to the Government, but the men felt it to be an injustice, and if, under the acts of Congress, they can be paid until discharged, I think you will agree with them.

Second. In Circular No. 19 from Provost-Marshal-General's Office, dated July 19, 1864, "under which the volunteers now to be discharged were raised," it is stated that the bounty provided by law is as follows:—

"For recruits, including representative recruits, white or colored, $100."

And it is further added, that the first instalment of the bounty will be paid when the recruit is mustered in, as follows:—

"To a recruit who enlisted in the army for one year, $33·33."

On these terms the men enlisted, and they are of opinion that they are entitled to the remainder of their bounty when discharged from service.

It is proposed, however, to pay them but a part of this remainder, because the Government does not require their services for the full term of their enlistment, and appears to be a breach of the contract between the Government and the men. The bounty was held out by the Government as an inducement to enlist, not as additional pay for services to be rendered. The men became entitled to it by the fact of enlistment, and could only forfeit what remained unpaid by some misconduct, of which such forfeiture should be a legal penalty.

These matters are creating much unpleasant feeling among the men. I need not say to you, they have behaved gallantly, and the country owes them everything; and if it can possibly be avoided, they ought not to be sent home under the feeling that the Government, when their services are no longer required, takes the first opportunity to treat them unjustly and violate its contract with them.

I assure you that unless these difficulties are relieved, there will be created a general discontent, which will be injurious hereafter; and it is my fervent desire for the success of your administration which leads me to bring them directly to your notice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. G. CURTIN.

To the President.

The refusal has been persisted in, under an opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States, a copy of which was sent to me.

I recommend that the Legislature make proper efforts to have this injustice corrected.

The report of David Wills, Esq., President of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, at Gettysburg, herewith transmitted, shows the present condition of the cemetery. As the battle of Gettysburg resulted in a glorious victory, and was in fact the beginning of the end of the war, and occurred on the soil of the Commonwealth, I think it would be well that it should be commemorated by an historical painting, to be placed in the Capitol of the State; and I recommend that the Legislature take measures for that purpose.

The State of Maryland has proposed to her sister States that they unite with her in establishing a cemetery for our soldiers who fell at Antietam. I herewith transmit copies of the Maryland statute, and other documents on this subject, and recommend the passage of an act heartily accepting the proposition of the State of Maryland. All the States having promptly and generously responded to our proposition to have a cemetery at Gettysburg, it would seem proper that we should reciprocate, and unite in this. The duty is made more sacred when we remember that more of Pennsylvania's sons fell in that battle than those of any other State.

The report of the State Agent at Washington, herewith transmitted, shows that under his efficient management the claims of our soldiers are promptly examined and paid. Every effort has been made to apprise our officers and men that their claims will be collected by the State Agent (Colonel Jordan) without expense to them; yet it is feared that many of them continue to employ private claim agents, whose fees bear heavily on the claimants.

Since my last annual message I have expended of the secret service fund the sum of four thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and twenty cents, out of which I have paid my personal staff and other extraordinary expenses. No appropriation is required for the increase of this fund.

I invite your attention to the reports of the Military Departments of the State, to the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, which exhibits the prosperous condition of our system of public education, and to the report of the Surveyor-General; and recommend to your favorable consideration the many excellent suggestions made by that officer.

I commend to your earnest consideration the suggestion made by the Surgeon-General in his report, herewith transmitted, on the propriety of legislation for the protection of our people, by proper sanitary measures, from the ravages of the cholera, which is now approaching our shores.

I commend to the wisdom of the Legislature the subject of providing for the relief of our many maimed and wounded soldiers. Possibly this might be done by continuing and enlarging the acts providing for boards of relief in the several counties. I recommend the adoption by the Legislature of this or some other plan for doing justice to the class of men in question.

By the joint resolution of May 16, 1861, authorizing me to give flags to our regiments, it was made the duty of the Executive to receive the flags when the regiments returned. This has not been hitherto done, inasmuch as they have not yet all been mustered out. As soon as this shall have taken place, the flags will be received with appropriate ceremonies, and I recommend that the Legislature make provision for causing them to be hung in the new Library.

I refer to the suggestion of Brigadier-General Todd, Inspector General, on the subject of the militia. I am not prepared to make any recommendation on this subject, as I observe, with great pleasure, that Congress is proposing to establish a uniform system throughout the United States.

The arsenal at Harrisburg is decaying and unsafe. The arms and munitions of the State there deposited are of the value probably of half a million of dollars. I recommend that provision be made for repairing it, or that a new arsenal be constructed in this vicinity, for the purpose of securing their preservation.

Since my last annual message the late President of the United States has fallen a victim to the most foul and base assassination recorded in history. It will afford me pleasure, and I will heartily unite with you in any expression of indignation at the crime, and of appreciation of the public virtue and services of its victim, Abraham Lincoln.

My uniform course during the late war was to avoid the discussion of the policy of the General Government, while giving a hearty support to the national authorities in all their measures to suppress the Rebellion. I shall continue to pursue the same course during the embarrassments necessarily connected with the entire restoration of the country. The principles expressed in the message of the President at the commencement of the session of Congress will receive my cordial support.

During the last five years the people of this State have suffered deeply from the calamities of war. Thousands of her men have been slain, and others are maimed and broken. Almost every family has been stricken, and everywhere there are widows and orphans, many of them helpless and in poverty. It is a subject of sincere congratulation that peace has at last returned.

I am not aware of the existence of any difficulty with other nations which may not be amicably adjusted, and therefore venture to express the hope that long years of tranquillity and happiness are before us.

A. G. CURTIN.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Late Revolution in St. Domingo Against President Baez—Capture of Salnave—Dissatisfaction of the People with the Present Administration—Vindictiveness and Unpopularity of Baez—The Cholera in the Interior of Guadaloupe—Over Eleven Thousand Deaths.

By the arrival of the steamship *South America* we have St. Thomas dates to January 23.

The cholera, which had somewhat abated in the principal towns of Gaudaloupe, retained its full force in the interior of the country, and there has been no diminution of deaths. According to official reports the deaths have amounted to eleven thousand two hundred in all.

All Consuls named by the Dominican Government have been suspended until new treaties are formed with the different countries.

ST. DOMINGO, January 9.—It has been ascertained that General Luperon and several others of the leaders in the late revolution at Puerto Plata against the Government of President Baez escaped to Turk's Island.

Salnave, who figured so prominently at Cape Haytien, was among the revolutionists. He is now a prisoner at Puerto Plata, and will shortly be sent to the city of St. Domingo.

Although this revolution has been so easily quelled, yet there are doubts about Mr. Baez remaining in power. A *coup d'etat* effected his elevation to the Presidency through the treason of General Cabral, the only other candidate, who, knowing his own incapacity to occupy that high position, suddenly, and at the last moment, relinquished his pretensions in favor of Mr. Baez, who was further aided by the armed force of a man named Pedro Guillermo, Cabral compromising many of the most respectable citizens, who had placed all confidence in him.

Recent events clearly show that the majority of the nation are not in favor of the administration of Baez, and nothing but the approaching tobacco crop could have frustrated the attempt to overthrow his power at Puerto Plata. The people cannot understand what right he has to the first magistracy, for during the struggle with Spain, while they were fighting for their independence, Mr. Baez calmly watched the events occurring in Europe, he being at the time a Field Marshal, in the pay of this foe to the Republic, and this rank he only resigned after the evacuation of the island by the Spanish troops.

At the present moment the different Consulates in the city of St. Domingo afford a scanty protection to a number of persons persecuted by him upon suspicion of being implicated in the riot at Puerto Plata; that this is a measure of revenge in consequence of their opposition to his former rule cannot be doubted. The prisons are crowded with those who had not the good fortune to reach the shelter of the Consulates; many who had been absent, arriving at the moment, were conveyed from the landing to prison.

Although fair promises had been given that those political animosities would be buried in oblivion, yet Mr. Baez proves by his acts the falsity of such promises. A general rising is expected, from the fact that the population are greatly incensed at the acts of his administration. It is reported that the President has not been seen in the streets since the day of his inauguration.

Moreover, Mr. Baez's residence in Europe has influenced him to lean towards French policy, while the inhabitants sympathize entirely with the policy of the United States.

The health of the island is good. The tobacco crop in the northern part of the island will be exceedingly large in comparison with former years.—*N. Y. Herald.*

BREAKING OPEN MARKET STALLS.—Walter Rowland, aged fourteen years, was arrested, yesterday, upon the charge of breaking into the stalls in the Eleventh street market. He has been engaged in this practice for about six months, and when arrested he had a large bunch of keys in his possession. He was committed to the House of Refuge by Alderman Tittermary.

TIMELY DISCOVERY.—This morning, about 2 o'clock, Officer Hilton, of the Nineteenth Ward, discovered a fire on the roof of Thomas Harrison's laboratory, at Fiddler and Harrison streets. The flames were extinguished by the workmen without the assistance of the fire companies.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

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COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Mexican Imbroglio.

From the Times.

All the intelligence from France points to the probability of a peaceful solution of the Mexican question at no distant day. To expect a summary, immediate, and unexplained withdrawal of the French troops, were to assume a spirit of humiliation for which there is no precedent in the history of the French nation. And to suppose that the French Emperor, to avert the chances of more serious trouble, would forget the consideration due to the pride of the people over whom he rules, were to suppose him deprived of the wisdom and tact which have won for him the foremost position among the monarchs of Europe.

But there is incontestable evidence of his anxiety to escape from the consequences of his blunder. The remarkable attempt of the official journal to dwarf armed intervention into a crusade of bailiffs for the collection of a doubtful debt, possessed a significance which could hardly be exaggerated. It was the endeavor of baffled ambition to explain away its purpose without submitting to degradation. It transferred the question—so far as the attitude of France is concerned—from the category of things visionary to things practical and possible. The reasonableness of the pretext we are not required to consider. Whether the *Moniteur* is able to reconcile its explanation with the cause and the fact of the withdrawal of Spain and England from the tripartite alliance, is a matter that should occasion us no anxiety. The pretext itself and the result it foreshadows are the main features of interest to this country.

Now we have, on the authority of the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, the statement that the Emperor and his Ministers are agreed as to the necessity of speedily recalling the troops; the only difference of opinion being in reference to the exact moment at which the step shall be taken. The rumor that the Emperor desires a brief delay, pending the completion of the Austrian contingent, receives partial confirmation through the usually doubtful despatches purporting to be received at New Orleans from the city of Mexico.

Whether the time of the withdrawal be early or late, and the assigned reason of the withdrawal rational or ridiculous, the animus and morality of the whole affair will be correctly appreciated by the American people. The few doubts that may have been entertained upon this head must be dispelled by the information recently conveyed by the State Department to the Senate touching the Imperial plans for the colonization of Confederates in Mexico, and the prosecution of various enterprises under their guidance. As England, while protecting her neutrality, sent forth and sustained the pirates that preyed on American commerce, so France, while tendering her national honor as a pledge of non-interference, secretly carried forward schemes of conquest and aggrandizement, in reliance upon Rebel agencies. The development is not flattering to those whom it most concerns. It exposes a Minister of State, with his hand upon his heart, deliberately seeking to mislead us. It confirms the impression that the aim of the Emperor has been to take advantage of our civil strife to further Imperial ends. And we regret to say, it shows that for the altered aspect of the Mexican question we are indebted less to the Imperial sense of justice than to the Imperial estimate of the power which suppressed the Rebellion.

As the matter stands, however, we can well afford to exhibit a magnanimous disregard of unavowed motives, provided only the conclusion be satisfactory. With the conscience of Louis Napoleon we have as little to do as with the sincerity of those English statesmen and journalists who now find it convenient to be more than complimentary to the United States. The present professions of both, no doubt, rest on the same ground and spring from the same source, and with neither need we trouble ourselves except in their bearing upon questions yet unsettled. The main point in regard to Mexico is that Louis Napoleon now deems expedient the recall of the French troops, and only awaits the occasion when he may execute his purpose with the least possible mortification.

The recent disgraceful occurrences on the Rio Grande will perhaps produce momentary hesitation. To be obliged to abandon a scheme of conquest, and a matured part of the Imperial policy will be sufficiently unpleasant, be the accessories and excuses what they may. But to quail before a horde of border ruffians—to succumb to thievish filibusters—to yield to a pressure exercised by outlaws, and an argument pushed by unlicensed cutthroats—would be to endure a degradation fatal to the Napoleonic rule. Hence it is not unlikely that the first effect of the tidings of the Bagdad affair will be unfavorable. Indeed, the New Orleans despatch, which states that "the French troops will not be withdrawn until the Emperor Maximilian is declared free from American intervention," is in all likelihood true.

The folly as well as the criminality of those who are engaged in fomenting border forays, and aiding and comforting the filibusters, of whom Crawford has been the acknowledged leader, is thus made manifest. With the filibusters themselves, rank or file, it were idle to argue. No consideration of duty or expediency troubles them. With an appetite for blood and plunder, they may be properly left to be dealt with by French soldiers, or by the authority which our Government is energetically employing for the maintenance of neutrality. But there are men of another stamp, far removed from the Rio Grande, who should perceive the inevitable tendency of their course on the Mexican question. The orators who have waxed eloquent in their advocacy of the Monroe doctrine, and the crowd of mediocrities who have applauded the suggestion that in some way, and at any cost, the French should be driven out of Mexico, must be made to carry their share of responsibility in the premises. They have done all they could to precipitate difficulties, and the occurrences on the Rio Grande are the legitimate consequences of their teaching. In this respect they are the most dangerous enemies of republicanism in Mexico.

The prompt interposition of the authorities at Washington, and the determination they have evinced to maintain order on our side of the Rio Grande, will not be lost upon the tenant of the Tuileries or his instrument in Mexico. A more striking sign of the good faith with which our Government strives to preserve its neutrality could not be desired. It proves that the movement of the filibusters has no national significance, and that the people of the United States, while declaring their sympathy with the republican cause in Mexico, and their aversion to French intervention, howsoever disguised, are resolved to leave on other shoulders the responsibility of adding to the existing complications.

By this course the moral strength and influence of this country is being immensely increased. Had the Executive chosen to quarrel openly with France, as was urged at the time by the more noisy champions of the Monroe doctrine, the war, now happily ended, would have gone on more fiercely than ever. The Rebels would have had France for their active ally on land and sea, and the Mexican imbroglio would have become permanently formidable. We cannot be too thankful that other counsels prevailed at Washington. Without surrendering a particle of national dignity, or violating the conviction of our people as to the merits of the Mexican question, we have maintained a temperate and courteous, but firm and explicit temper throughout the prolonged correspondence with the French Government. The result is visible to-day. The object aimed at is apparently near its accomplishment. The Mexican question is settling into its native elements, and the republican cause will by-and-by have a chance to struggle without encountering the bayonets and resources of France. And for this result we are indebted in no small degree to the watchfulness, the energy, and the high appreciation of principle which have distinguished the intercourse of the State Department with the Government of France.

Secretary Seward the Happiest Man in All Creation.

From the Herald.

We once knew a Wall street financier who conducted his immense business upon a very peculiar plan. Having determined that certain stocks would rise or fall within a given time, he made his investments, ordered his brokers to buy or sell when the market assumed this or that phase, and then started off to enjoy himself in his yacht, or on the road, or in another city. During the interval which occurred between his investments and the realization of his hopes nothing could induce him to set foot in Wall street. He was afraid that he might be excited by the rumors constantly afloat there; that he might become frightened and withdraw from the speculation; or that he might grow too bold and venture further than he intended. A thousand circumstances might arise to annoy and baffle him if he should remain at his office; but so long as he kept away from 'Change and let things take their own course he was safe, unless he had greatly erred in his original schemes. Secretary Seward seems to have imitated our friend the financier. He has made his investments in politics, in diplomacy, in Mexico, in reconstruction, and in a hundred other affairs, and now he has gone off to sea to wait until something is decided by events. When he comes back he will be ready to go with the winning side, and in the meantime he has escaped all the trouble, all the confusion, and all the labor of considering vexed questions and making up his mind upon disputed points and embarrassing subjects. This is a great improvement upon Talleyrand's plan of allowing his letters to answer themselves by throwing them into a drawer and not looking at them for a month. Secretary Seward allows his whole Department to manage itself, and is free from all care and all responsibility in regard to perplexing matters of state.

We can imagine the jaunty Secretary smoking his cigar and drinking his *eau de vie* between the blue skies and in the balmy air of the Gulf stream. The long, listless hours glide quietly away, undisturbed by rumors of wars or by the babble of politicians. The most important event of the day is the dinner; and at night, rocked in the cradle of the deep, the happy Premier sleeps soundly and has no fevered dreams. When tired of philosophic meditations upon the past and future of the country, he can crack jokes with the captain or listen to the sea slang of the crew. So long as the sun shines and the waves are not large enough to occasion inward qualms the Secretary has no cause for uneasiness. Of the occurrences of the present, outside of his ship, he is in blissful ignorance. The radicals may rage and rave; but he hears nothing of their clamor. A strange sail on the horizon is of more interest to him than an impudent despatch from Drouyn de Lhuys or a Congressional resolution. No one asks him for an office, and he has no patronage to bestow, except an occasional cigar or glass of grog, which may fall to the share of a favorite middy. He thinks more of a black cloud than of the black race, and more of the barometer than of public sentiment. There are no morning papers to afflict him with the news; and, since nobody knows where he is, there is no chance of his being annoyed with correspondence. If he had gone up in a balloon he could not be more completely out of this busy, bustling, anxious, energetic world, nor more indifferent to its proceedings. Our Minister may be withdrawn from England; we may declare war with France; Maximilian may evacuate Mexico—it is all one to Secretary Seward. The radicals or the conservatives may rule; the South may be declared in the Union or out of it; President Johnson may be sustained or condemned by Congress—the Secretary drinks his Burgundy, and knows nothing about it. He is more troubled because his cigar will not draw than about any of our affairs. Matters in which we take the utmost interest have no concern for him. Instead of puzzling himself about diplomatic precedents, he is only bothered because he cannot remember the names of the ship's ropes. We doubt whether the yard-arm suggests Jeff. Davis, or whether he ever remembers that arch-traitor except with the mildest geniality. It is all sea, and sky, and sunshine, and good living, and peaceful contemplation with the jovial Secretary. In the world, but not of it, with all its comforts and none of its cares, we may safely pronounce Mr. Seward the happiest man in all creation.

While the Secretary of State is thus tranquilly afloat, the political agitation at Washington is at its height; but he is not obliged to take any part in it, nor to side with one party or the other. The President is laboring hard to reconstruct the Union, and the radicals are endeavoring to tear down the President's work; but Mr. Seward is ignorant of the President's efforts and the plots of the radicals. More disinterested than Davy Crockett's wife during the celebrated combat between her husband and the bear, he not only does not care which wins, but he will not even stay to see the fight. There will be time enough to decide upon his course when he comes back; for this delightful cruise must have an end some day. He knows himself to be secure of his official position so long as he stays away from Washington; for the President cannot possibly notify him of his dismissal from the Cabinet. It is impossible to remove a Secretary who thus shrewdly removes himself by putting out to sea, bound for no port, and uncertain when he will return. Of all the games which the wily Premier has played during his frolicsome existence, this tiding over all difficulties by an ocean excursion is the neatest and most clever. He fully realizes the idea of the old joker who desired to be knocked into the middle of next week because he had a heavy note to pay on the morrow. By the time that Mr. Seward returns to official life undoubtedly something will have happened, and he will be ready to take advantage of it at once. If the negroes are allowed to vote; if France withdraws from Mexico; if the Southern delegates are admitted; if the Republican party is broken up; if the President is heartily sustained; if Stanton is turned out of the Cabinet; if a new civil war is inaugurated; if half a dozen constitutional amendments are adopted; if England pays the *Alabama* damages; if Secretary McCulloch restores specie payments, why, very good; if not, then very good also. Mr. Seward will land from his trip a political "Captain Jack Bunsby," although he left us a political "Micawber," to wait for something to turn up. We congratulate him upon his present happy deliverance from the doubts and dangers which perplex those who have chosen to remain and see the country through this important crisis; and although we cannot recommend his example to other Cabinet officers, we may yet envy his calm serenity and sweet repose. But we forget that congratulations and denunciations, praise and blame, envy and admiration, are alike lost upon the wave-rocked Secretary. Afloat and free, like the rover in the song, he is equally indifferent to friends and foes, and the happiest man in all creation.

The Real Enemies of Speedy Restoration

From the Tribune.

Throughout the States lately in revolt, the ex-Rebels keep up a deafening clamor in praise of what they call "the President's policy of restoration;" while the larger portion of them persist in embarrassing that President and crippling his efforts to the extent of their power. Thus, we have recently seen the President's military representatives commanding in the most important Southern States—General Terry in Virginia, and General Sickles in South Carolina—issuing general orders nullifying most important acts of the Legislatures of those States respectively, and denouncing punishment against any one who shall attempt to carry them into effect. Those acts were plainly calculated to reduce the blacks to virtual slavery, by saying to them (in the Virginia case, "Take just what wages we, your old masters, choose to offer you; for, if you do not, we will seize you and sell your services at auction for such prices as we may see fit to pay you." General Terry tells the "restored" State that this will never do—that, if Virginia is restored, slavery is not, and shall not be. And General Sickles (not a very ardent "nigger-worshipper") does likewise in South Carolina—each of them, no one doubts, upon full understanding with their superiors.

The Legislature of "restored" Virginia has just been turning out certain State officials, found guilty of adhering to the Union during the late struggle, filling their place with liege subjects of Mr. Jefferson Davis. And Richmond is now shuddering at a report—which seems to be well authenticated—that President Johnson is about to nominate a Provisional Governor for the Old Dominion, and commence the work of her reconstruction afresh, finding that there are rotten timbers in her present frame that can never be made to answer.

All this time an incessant bawling is kept up, at the North as well as at the South, that "the Radicals"—the Jacobinic, destructive, "Disunion Radicals"—are fighting the President and impeding restoration; when the real obstacles are created by such insanely factious and semi-treasonable legislation as that which Generals Terry and Sickles have felt constrained to annul. And Governor Humphreys of Mississippi (an ex-Rebel General) has just issued a proclamation, calling for an accounting for cotton sold or pledged to the State during the Rebellion; which is a plain recognition of the late Confederacy as a legitimate and valid authority.

If those who see fit thus to act really desired to strengthen President Johnson and uphold his policy, they would desist from thus throwing every obstacle in his way; at the very least, they would spare him their damaging commendation. They do him quite enough harm by their acts; add to these their hollow and blasting laudation, and he will hardly be able to stand up against them.

The Revolution in Spain.

From the World.

The formidable revolution which has broken out in Spain, headed by General Prim, whatever other results it may have, will at least relieve Chili. If the revolutionists had not a reasonable chance of success, Prim, who is a man of capacity, would not have taken the risks he has assumed. Whether it succeeds or fails, there will be, for a long time, a large party of malcontents opposed to the existing Government. Spain will, therefore, need all her resources to maintain domestic tranquillity, and will have none to spare for aggressions on her former colonies.

The prominent part borne by Prim in the beginning of the expedition against Mexico and his agency in breaking up the alliance, must (to say nothing of other reasons) render Napoleon averse to his revolutionary enterprise; and Prim may be directly instrumental in causing the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, as he was directly in withdrawing those of Spain and England in an early stage of the enterprise. Napoleon has much to fear from a successful outbreak of the revolutionary spirit in any part of Europe, since it would be likely to spread, by contagion and sympathy, to France. It may, before long, be convenient for him to have his twenty-five thousand Mexican troops at home.

The main consideration on which the Mexican enterprise was undertaken having proved a delusion, the French Emperor is in an unpleasant dilemma. His pride and the obligations he has incurred to Maximilian forbid his withdrawal; but his weight in Europe is impaired by this Mexican drain on his strength. The project was undertaken in the confident expectation that the South would establish its independence. This miscalculation must render it abortive; and there begin to be evidences that nothing but pride and his engagements stand in the way of an early retreat. If he expects to remain, as he is now, practically the dictator of Europe, he must husband his strength for European emergencies. Such uprisings as this in Spain must tend to bring home to him a sense of this truth.

A war between France and the United States, in relation to Mexico, would be likely to kindle Europe into a conflagration.

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5 22 lyrp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20 1y No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 30 ly Solid Silver-ware.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY OF

MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.,

ATTORNEYS,

No. 808 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia—Box 2831.

Claims for Bounty, Back Pay, Prize Money, and Pension Claims, promptly collected.

E. T. MATHEWS,
(Late of Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C.).
E. POULSON,
(Late U. S. Pension Agent).
A. TRUMP. 1 15 1m

HARNESS ORNAMENTS.

WILLIAM LITTLE, Jr.,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

HARNESS ORNAMENTS,

No. 623 COMMERCE STREET (Third Story),

ENTRANCE ON WHEELER'S COURT.

ORNAMENTS, MONOGRAMS, LETTERS, CRESTS ROSETTES, ETC.,

Of any Special Design, made to order at the shortest notice, and at REASONABLE PRICES. 1 2tuthslm*

MITCHELL & FLETCHER.

GROCERS

AND

TEA DEALERS,

No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.,

Have just received

NEW BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT,
DRIED PEACHES, DRIED CHERRIES,
NEW YORK PLUMS,
NEW PRESERVED GINGER 1 5 6m

PATENT WIRE WORK,

FOR RAILING, STORE FRONTS,

GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.

IRON BEDSTEADS AND WIRE WORK

In variety, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SON.

1 18 1m No. 11 N. SIXTH STREET

WILEY & BROTHER,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES, N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates

Also, the celebrated

"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,

which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.

Motto of Lone Jack:—

"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs

Captains or Agents Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

1 1 No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

SEVERE TEST OF MARVIN'S SAFE

At Charleston Fire, October 18, 1865.

"After removing my safe (one of Marvin & Co.'s Patent) from the ruins, where it had lain for FIFTY-THREE *hours exposed to intense heat*, I found my books in a perfect state of preservation. I express my delight and entire satisfaction with the result, and heartily advise all to purchase Marvin & Co.'s safes.

(Signed) "W. H. CHAFEE."

A full assortment of the above SAFES, the only perfectly dry, as well as thoroughly fire-proof ones in the market, for sale by

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT STREET,

(Masonic Hall), Phila.,

No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Dwelling House Safes, ornamental styles.

Safes of other makes taken in exchange. Send for descriptive circular. 1 20 1m

ANOTHER TEST

OF

HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY!

The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off, and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and unmjured

This Safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it.

J. P. BARTHOLOW,
Agent for Herring's Safes,
1 1 No 558 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—ROASTED RIO COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

35 CENTS.—BEST ROASTED RIO COFFEE, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

40 CENTS—FINEST OLD JAVA, ROASTED, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

70 CENTS.—BLACK AND GREEN TEA SIFTINGS, in quantities not less than one pound, at WILSON'S.

GOOD DOLLAR TEA, BLACK AND GREEN, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 1 2 1m

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

G. W. PITCHER,
FRAME
MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Photograph Albums,
BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications,
CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.
803 CHESTNUT ST. 803

BROWN & MAGEE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TRUNKS,
VALISES,
BAGS,
RETICULES,

And all styles of goods suitable for

Travellers and Excursionists.

A large stock of
MOROCCO TRAVELLING BAGS
AND RETICULES,
FOR GENTS AND LADIES,

Of our own Manufacture, suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

11 25 No. 708 CHESNUT STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 1y

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10 3

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

THE SOCIAL UNION.—An adjourned meeting of the Social Union was held last evening in the lecture-room of the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Seventh street, above Brown. Mr. D. W. C. Moore, President of the Union, occupied the chair. The meeting was opened by the singing of a hymn, after which J. Y. Mitchell, of the Central N. L. Presbyterian Church, offered prayer. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Ward, Rev. Mr. Lowensbury, and Dr. Osler. The nomination of a board of managers was then referred to a committee of three. The committee reported a list of names, and a board of managers was elected, consisting of fifty persons—twenty-five of each sex—the clergymen of the various Evangelical churches of the city to be ex-officio members of the board. Dr. Osler reported resolutions looking to the erection of a hall for the uses of the society, and the obtaining of funds for that purpose, which were adopted. A hymn was then sung, and the meeting closed with the benediction.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY LEGION.—A number of returned officers and privates, who served in the late war, have formed themselves into an organization similar to the Scott Legion of this city. The organization was projected by General John F. Ballier, late Colonel of the 98th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the movement received the support of the following regiments:—27th, 73d, 75th, and 98th Pennsylvania Infantry, the 5th and 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and the 29th New York infantry. Members of nearly all the regiments recruited in Pennsylvania have joined the organization, which will be know as the Pennsylvania Military Legion. Regular meetings are held on the first Thursday in every month.

HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI.—A meeting of the Committee appointed at the last February meeting of the High School Alumni to protect the interests of their *Alma Mater*, was held yesterday afternoon, President Lynd, of the Select Council, in the chair. It was determined to prepare a report for the next meeting of the Alumni, setting forth the dangers to which the High School is subjected by the attacks of its enemies, and suggesting the proper remedies to overcome them. The next meeting of the Alumni will doubtless be a highly important and interesting one.

THE WILL OF WILLIAM RICHARDSON was yesterday admitted to probate. The deceased bequeaths one thousand dollars to "The Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital," one thousand dollars to "The Northern Home for Friendless Children;" the remainder of the estate is to be held in trust for the benefit of his children, grandchild, and collateral heirs. The executors are George J. Richardson, J. B. Okie, Thomas Webster, Thomas Sparks, and Richard Smethurst.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Barney Rourke had a hearing yesterday afternoon, charged with highway robbery. The allegation is that the defendant, in company with another man, attacked and robbed Mr. F. W. Wiest, at Twenty-third and Lombard streets, on Monday evening, the 22d inst., of his gold watch and chain, valued at $200. The accused was committed for trial.

FALL FROM A SCAFFOLD.—George Souders, aged twenty-eight years, was seriously injured about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by the giving way of a scaffold attached to a new building at Third and Berks streets, upon which he was working. The sufferer was removed to his residence at Second and York streets.

DISHONEST LAD.—A colored lad, aged twelve years, named Isaac Purnell, was charged at the Central Station yesterday afternoon with the larceny of fifteen dollars from his employer, Charles Williams, No. 138 Walnut street. Purnell was held in the sum of $600 to answer.

FELL ON THE ICE.—Ann Deffy, residing in Bread street, near Race, broke her right arm yesterday afternoon, by falling on the ice. The accident occurred at Ninth and Spruce streets.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A gentleman from New York, stopping at the American Hotel, on Chesnut street, near Fifth, died suddenly yesterday afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE SÆNGERBUND'S
GRAND CARNIVAL AND ANNUAL
MASK BALL
will take place
MONDAY, February 5, 1866.
MANAGERS:
Colonel Robert L. Orr, No. 631 Chesnut street.
Joseph D. Ellis, No. 325 N. Third street.
Colonel William Moore, No 648 N. Fourth street.
Walker & Co., S. W. corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets.
Fr. Feishmann No 502 Arch street.
Fr. Schuenemann Patt. No 611 N. Seventh street.
W. Fischer No. 617 N. Fourth street.
L. Meyer N. E. corner of Chesnut and Juniper streets.
W. Eisenlohr, No. 137 S. Tenth street.
F. & L. Ladner North Military Hall.
Ig. Thorler, No. 202 N. Fourth street.
Chr. Mack, No. 212 S. Broad street.
Joseph Steppacher, No. 531 Chesnut street.
Ch. Greiner Sængerbund Hall, Nos. 411 and 413 Callowhill street.

The Managers have much pleasure in announcing this Great Festival of the Season. They offer to their patrons perfect gratification of all their senses in
GREAT PROCESSIONS.
FESTIVE SONGS,
GORGEOUS COSTUMES, Etc. Etc.
Two Grand Orchestras, supplied by Birgfield, will perform alternately, Dance and Promenade Music.
Tickets $3, admitting one gentleman and two ladies; additional ladies $1 each.
For full particulars, see circulars attached to each Ticket. [1 29 7t] THE COMMITTEE.

THE GRAND BILLIARD
TOURNAMENT
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA BILLIARD CONGRESS
WILL BE HELD AT
CONCERT HALL,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, 31*st instant*,
AND ENDING MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

Exhibition—Afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Evening at 7½ o'clock.

The following members will contend for the Prize:—

R. T. RYALL, E. J. PLUNKETT,
JAMES PALMER, JOHN B. BRUCE,
HENRY A. HEWES, CHARLES A. STINSMAN.

The Committee with great pleasure announce that M. Phelan, P. Carme, D. Kavanagh, J. McDevitt, W. Goldthwait, Cyville Dion, Joseph Dion, E. H. Neims, and many other celebrities will positively take part in these Elegant Exhibitions.

Single Tickets, 50 cents. Season Tickets, admitting one gentleman and ladies, $3 00. To be had at the Billiard Saloons and Continental Hotel 1 27 4t

THE THIRD ANNUAL HOP
OF
LA COTERIE BLANCHE
WILL TAKE PLACE
AT
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
February 7, 1866.

The Secretary, WILLIAM H. BELLOWS, will be at No. 630 CHESNUT Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., where those desiring to subscribe can do so—subject to the approval of the Association.

Persons having tickets, and wishing transfers made, must notify the Secretary, so that action can be taken thereon previous to February 3. 1 27 10t

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, - CORNER OF TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
SECOND WEEK. IMMENSE SUCCESS.
PEAK FAMILY
SWISS
BELL RINGERS.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON
GRAND MATINEE.
Admission, 35 cents. Secured Seats 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. No half price to secured seats.
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock. To commence at 7½.
Matinee admittance, 35 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Matinee—Doors open at 2 o'clock. Commence at 3.
1 29 6t C. C. CHASE, Business Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 21 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—
Tickets can be had at the
"PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock every evening. 1 1 tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
SECOND WEEK OF THE REVIVAL
OF
THE GREAT IRISH DRAMA,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
Which has been received with the most
ENTHUSIASTIC APPROVAL
AND
UNQUALIFIED DELIGHT
by the thousands who have witnessed it.
It will be repeated THIS EVENING.
Mr. T. F. GLENNEY, his first appearance in this city, as
SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSIE ORTON as ARRAH MEELISH.
Messrs. F. Mordaunt, G. H. Clarke, Walter Lennox, B. Young, J. F. Ward, Miss Lizzie Cooper, and Mrs. Mordaunt will also appear.
The performance will conclude with the new London Farce,
MY WIFE'S MAID,
with Mr. Walter Lennox, Mr. J. T. Ward, and Miss Annie Ward in the cast.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, January 31,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, January 31,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, January 31,
(By special request),
ARRAH-NA-POGUE MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 3,
EIGHTY-SIXTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
EIGHTY-SIXTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
(First time this Season.)
Admission to Matinees, 30 cts, to all parts of the House, Children, 25 cents.
Doors open at 1·15. Performance to begin at 2·15.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
LAST WEEK OF MISS HOSMER.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, January 30,
LOVE;
OR,
THE COUNTESS AND THE SERF.
The Countess........Miss JEAN HOSMER
Huon the Serf........McKee Rankin
The Duke........Mr. F. Mackay
Ulrick........E. L. Tilton
After which
TURN HIM OUT.
Nobbs........Stuart Robson
Roseleaf........Owen Marlowe
Susan........Mrs. C. Henri
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MISS HOSMER.
ONLY PERFORMANCE OF "ION."
MONDAY, February 5, EMMA WALLER.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
A SEASON OF FUN.
SECOND WEEK OF THE INIMITABLE COMEDIAN,
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
MR. J. S. CLARKE
IN HIS GREAT COMIC CHARACTERS.
LAUGH AND GROW FAT.
SPLENDID COMEDY,
DOMESTIC DRAMA.
THREE HOURS OF FUN.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, January 30,
performance to commence with the Comedietta of
PERFECTION.
After which, Tom Taylor's glorious Comedy of
THE BABES IN THE WOOD.
Jeremiah Beetle........Mr. J. S. CLARKE
To conclude with Boucicault's Drama of
THE FAT BOY.
Waddilove........Mr. J. S. CLARKE

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF W. F. WALLETT,
The Queen's Jester, Shakespearian Fool, and Citizen Clown, who will perform
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Also, the brilliant Artist,
MAD'LLE ZANFRETTA,
Last week of THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
Comic Pantomime THE FRENCH SCHOOLMASTER.

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT,
AT THE OPENING OF THE
NEW ORGAN,
IN UNION M. E. CHURCH,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, February 1st.
Some of the best talent has been engaged for the occasion.
Tickets 50 cents, at the Methodist Book Store, No. 56 N. Fourth and at the door. 1 27 stuwth 4t

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 11

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Deceased.—Letters Testamentary upon the said estate having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to
GEORGE J. RICHARDSON,
No. 1530 Pine Street.
JOHN P. OKIE,
No. 1430 Spruce Street
THOMAS WEBSTER,
No. 1434 Pine Street.
THOMAS SPARKS,
No. 121 Walnut Street.
RICHARD SMETHURST,
1 30 6t No. 250 S. Fourth Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF CHARLES H. HAMRICK.—We, the undersigned have formed a limited or special partnership under the provisions of the several acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania relating thereto, upon the following terms and conditions:—

First. The said partnership is to be conducted under the name of CHARLES H. HAMRICK.

Second, The general nature of the business to be carried on is that of importing, buying, and selling by wholesale, Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Goods, and the place of business to be within the city of Philadelphia.

Third. The general partner is CHARLES H. HAMRICK, residing at No. 1231 N. SEVENTH Street, city of Philadelphia.

Fourth. The special partner is HART A. LEAVITT, residing on West Walnut lane, Germantown, Twenty-second Ward of the city of Philadelphia, who has actually contributed and put into the common stock of said partnership twenty thousand dollars in goods and merchandise, consisting of Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Goods, appraised at said value by an appraiser duly appointed and qualified for that purpose by the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, according to law.

Fifth. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January eighteen hundred and sixty-six (1866), and to terminate on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty seven (1867).

CHAS. H. HAMRICK,
General Partner.
H. A. LEAVITT,
2tu6t Special Partner.

HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids, Wigs, Toupees Bandeaux, Papillons, Rouleaux, Tondues, Frises Crimpees, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equaled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere
11 30 3m No. 909 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FINE
OPERA GLASSES.
A VERY LARGE VARIETY.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

TO IRON FOUNDERS & MANUFACTURERS.
900 TONS LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
LUMP COAL,
In store and for sale low, at
SHINN'S COAL DEPOT,
ELEVENTH AND WILLOW STREETS.
OFFICE, No. 222 WALNUT STREET.
Family Coal at greatly reduced prices. 1 27 5trp

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

COTTON GOODS.
WIDE CHINTZES, 31 cents.
CALICOES, best makes, 25 cents.
10-4 UTICA SHEETINGS.
10-4 WALTHAM SHEETINGS.
9-4 PEPPERILL SHEETINGS.
NEW YORK MILLS.
WAMSUTTA.
WILLIAMSVILLE.
5-4 PILLOW MUSLINS.
FIVE BALES of 4-4 UNBLEACHED MUSLINS at 31 cents.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
12 3m N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES.
Laces and Lace Goods,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NECK TIES, VEILS,
LINEN SLEEVES, COLLARS, ETC.,
In all their Varieties.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

LINEN GOODS.
LINEN GOODS.
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK, $1·12½ and $1·25.
FINE WIDE TABLE DAMASK, $1·50 and $2 00.
100 dozen NAPKINS, at $2·88.
RED-BORDERED TOWELS AND NAPKINS.
SHEETINGS AND PILLOW-CASE LINEN.
BIRD'S EYE LINEN, in fine qualities.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
1 2 3m] N. W. Corner of EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,
EAST SIDE,
Have just received a large lot of
HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL HAIR NETS,
And a full line of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.
Also, a large lot of
CROCHET LACES,
Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12 ly

BLACK SILKS.
BLACK GROS DE RHINES.
BLACK FIGURED SILKS.
BLACK CORDED SILKS.
BLACK TAFFETAS.
BLACK GROS GRAINES.
Bought low and will be sold at a small advance.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & Co.,
1 2 3m N. W. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 ly

WALL PAPERS.

NEW FALL STYLES
PHILADELPHIA
WALL PAPERS.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND [11 14tuth
WINDOW SHADES

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS Etc.,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

ORLEANS HOUSE,
No. 531 CHESNUT STREET:
PHILADELPHIA,
J STEPPACHER,
PROPRIETOR,
Conducted on the European plan. 11 25 3m

PATENT RETURN BALLS.
PRICES REDUCED.
Dealers supplied at lowest rates.
W. TILLER,
1 27 3t No. 32 S. FOURTH Street.

VALENTINES
AT LOWEST PRICES TO DEALERS.
The best styles in the market.
W. TILLER,
1 27 3t No. 32 S. FOURTH Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER'S STORES AND GOVERNMENT HORSES.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., January 23, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain A. M. Cumming, A. Q. M., at the Canton Warehouse, Fell's Point, Baltimore, Md., on FRIDAY, February 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Unserviceable Quartermasters' Stores, consisting of—

Adzes,
Anchors,
Andirons,
Augers,
Axes, Broad,
Balls and Chains,
Barrels,
Bars, Grate,
Bedsteads,
Benches,
Bevels,
Bits, Bridle,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Blankets,
Blocks, Tackle,
Boilers, assorted,
Brace and Bits,
Bridles Riding,
Brushes, Horse,
Caps, assorted,
Carpenters' Tools,
Casks, Water,
Candlesticks,
Collars, Horse,
Cups, Tin,
Curry Combs,
Desks Office and Field,
Dividers,
Fenders,
Files,
Forges,
Forks, Stable,
Furnace,
Gauges,
Girths,
Grates,
Grindstones,
Halyards,
Handcuffs,
Harness, amb. and wag.,
Hatchets,
Hay Press,
Hoisting Apparatus,
Hods, Coal,
Hose,
Iron,
Nails, H. S.,
Ovens.
Paulins,
Pillows,
Planes,
Pokers,
Presses, Letter,
Punches,
Rakes,
Roofing, Felt,
Saddles,
Saddlers' Tools,
Screws, Bench,
Screw-drivers,
Spades and Handles,
Squares,
Tables,
Wheelbarrows,
Window Blinds,
Wood Horses,
Zinc, etc. etc.
Kettles, Tea,
Ladders,
Lamps,
Lanterns,
Levels, Spirit,
Mallets,
Mattresses,
Mortars and Pestles,
Oars,
Pans, assorted,
Picks,
Pins, Picket,
Plates,
Pots, Coffee,
Pumps, assorted,
Quilts,
Rasps,
Rope,
Saddle Bags,
Saws, assorted,
Scythes,
Shovels,
Spittoons,
Stoves and Pipe,
Wagon Covers,
Whips,
Wire,
Wrenches.

And on SATURDAY, February 3 1866 at Camp Newport, Baltimore, Md., 60 (more or less) Good Serviceable Horses,
Ambulances,
Halters,
Wagons army & spring,
Drays,
Harness.

Particular attention is invited to the superior quality of these Horses, Ambulances, and Wagons, which are much better than any heretofore offered for sale.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

G. W. BRADLEY,
1 26 6t Col. and Chief Q. M. Md. Mil. Dept

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan 10, 1866.

Sale of about one thousand (1000) tons of Navy SHOT and SHELL at the Forts near the entrance to Cape Fear River, North Carolina.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February, 1866, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers, about one thousand (1000) tons, more or less, of SHOT and SHELL thrown into the Forts at the entrance of Cape Fear River, N. C., by the Navy during their bombardment.

Terms cash in Government funds, one-half the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the estimated weights immediately upon the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder on the actual weights upon delivery and removal, which must take place within ten days after the sale, otherwise the projectiles will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE
1 27 16t Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON CITY, January 26, 1866

There will be sold to the highest bidder at Public Auction, at noon of the 8th day of FEBRUARY, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., *by sample*, five hundred and three thousand (503,000) pounds of NAVY POWDERS.

Term cash, in Government funds, one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine at Ellis Island, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

1 29 9t H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., JANUARY 29, 1866.

BIDS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, at No. 1103 GIRARD street, up to 10 P. M. February 3d, for furnishing the following Subsistence Stores, to be delivered in this city, viz.:—
475 barrels flour, bakers' grade.
1000 gallons vinegar, in barrels.

Samples required. Cooperage to be of best kind. Drayage to be performed by the Quartermaster's Department.

C. L. KILBURN,
Brevet Brigadier General,
1 29 5t Purchasing Officer.

BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!
IMPORTANT TO BUYERS.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, ETC.,
Which have been slightly damaged by removal during the night of the fire, will be closed out at astonishing low prices.
LINFORD LUKENS,
N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESNUT STS.
Also, an entirely new stock of Fine Dress Shirts, Cashmere Scarfs, Neckties, Gloves, Mufflers, Etc. Etc., which are offered at the usual low rates.
Now's the time to secure Bargains. 1 23 8t

CHEAP—ONLY TEN CENTS FOR
ONE OF J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.'S
CELEBRATED WIND-GUARD AND AIR-HEATERS
FOR COAL OIL LAMPS,
Patented October 25, 1865.
CAPEWELL & CO.'S Wind Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.
Use the Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.
TEN CENTS ONLY FOR CAPEWELL & CO.'S PATENT Wind-Guard and Air Heater for Oil Lamps.
If you want to save oil use the Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater, for Oil Lamps.
Great saving in Glass Chimneys. Use CAPEWELL & CO.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air-Heater, as it keeps them from breaking
CAPEWELL & CO.'S Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater saves one-third more oil than any other lamp. Try one—they cost but ten cents.
Great inducements offered to agents.
Sold wholesale only by
J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.,
Flint Glass Manufacturers, Westville, N. J.
Office, northwest corner of SECOND and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

CAPEWELL'S PATENT WIND-GUARD AND AIR HEATER FOR COAL OIL LAMPS
Sent to any part of the United States, post paid, on the receipt of Twenty five cents. They use one-third less oil than any other Lamp now in use. They prevent the glass from breaking or the lamp from smoking.
J. B. CAPEWELL & CO., Patentees,
1 22 1m No. 203 RACE Street, Philad'a,

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION.
AT
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
ON FEBRUARY 20, 1866,
at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—
974 Carbines, various kinds.
36,000 Muskets and Rifles, new and old United States and foreign, of various calibres.
508 Starr's Army Revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's Navy Revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts, for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
430 Cavalry Sabre Belts, worn.
724 Cavalry Saddles, worn.
1,690 Cavalry Bridles, worn.
288 Belt Holsters, for Pistols, worn.
200 Cartridge Boxes, for Pistols, worn.
1,158 Cartridge Boxes, for Carbines, worn.
300 Slings, for Carbines, worn.
158 sets of Artillery Harness, worn.
47,000 sets of Infantry accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of Muskets and Rifles.
Samples to be seen at the
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,
and at the
UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
No. 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
TERMS OF SALE—CASH.
JAMES M. WHITTIMORE,
1 8t2 20 Capt. and Bvt. Maj. Ord., Commanding.

EXTENSIVE SALES OF GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD,
NASHVILLE, Tennessee, January 9, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Memphis, Tennessee, WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1866 the following described Rolling Stock, viz:—
Four (4) Locomotive Engines, five feet gauge—three old and dismantled, one repairable.
Sixteen (16) Box and nine (9) Flat Cars (more or less), five feet gauge.
Same time and place—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, five feet gauge, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, twelve miles north of Grand Junction.

AT NASHVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14 1866, will be sold the following described Rolling stock, all of five feet gauge, and in good running order, viz.:—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
Eighteen (18) Locomotive Engines, R. Norris & Sons, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Rodgers' L. and M. Works, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Swinbourn & Smith, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Tender.
Two Hundred (200) Flat and Box Cars, more or less.
Same time and place:—
Five (5) Locomotive Engines, unserviceable
Boilers and Running Gears for Two (2) Dummy Engines, unserviceable.
Five (5) Spans (150 feet each) McCallum's Truss Bridge.
Two (2) Spans Bridge (50 feet each).
One Hundred and Thirty-three (133) perch of first and second-class Cut Stone, comprising foundation of Round House.

Will also be sold on above-mentioned dates at MEMPHIS and NASHVILLE, the balance of MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY remaining undisposed of at that time.

Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds; or when purchased by railroad companies, on credit if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly instalments with interest at the rate of 7·30 per cent. per annum, secured by bond satisfactory to the Government for double the amount of the property purchased.

Full descriptions of the Engines can be obtained on application to Captain S. R. HAMILL, A. Q. M. Nashville, Tennessee.

F. J. CRILLY,
1 15 25t Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1866

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on THURSDAY, February 8, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, consisting of—

Chairs,
Desks,
Tables,
24 four horse Wagons,
68 two-horse Wagons,
35 Carts,
2 Hearses,
4 Spring Wagons,
3 Ambulances,
Wagon Bodies,
Wagon Wheels,
Chains,
Blankets,
Bridles,
Gum Buckets,
Horse Collars,
Wagon Covers,
Horse Covers,
982 sets Mule Harness,
38 sets Horse Harness,
207 sets Ambulance Harness,
285 Saddles,
Whips,
Portable Forges,
Chisels,
Planes,
Hammers,
Axes,
Vises,
Hose Carriages,
Hoes,
Shovels,
Spades,
Kettles,
Mattocks,
Bake Ovens,
Brooms,
Tubs,
927 lbs. Castings,
12 476 lbs. Scrap Iron,
3620 lbs. Cast Iron,
22 697 lbs. Wire Iron,
762 lbs Rope, etc.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole is sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 25 11t Depot of Washington.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 18, 1866.
Sale of serviceable and unserviceable
NAVY POWDERS,
at the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at public auction, at noon on the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, *by sample*, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three (534,403) pounds of Navy Powders, as follows:—

502,360 pounds,		serviceable.
7,877	"	condemned.
19,518	"	damaged.
4,648	"	compressed.
534,403		

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272 355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powders may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Terms cash, in Government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed.

H. A. WISE.
1 22 mws t 3 14 Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 22, 1866

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at noon of the fourteenth (14th) day of February, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, *by sample*, five thousand barrels of NAVY POWDERS.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the Portsmouth Magazine at the Navy Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
1 24 wfm t2 14 Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—
LARGE SALE OF FINE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse,
PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENN.,
ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1866.
200 General Operating Cases;
25 Minor do do
25 Exsecting and Trephining Cases;
55 Post Mortem Cases, large;
100 Dissecting Cases;
200 Pocket Cases, two folds;
250 do do three folds;
150 Stomach Pumps, part flute-key valve;
550 Teeth Extracting Instruments;
500 Davidson's Self-Injecting Syringes;
1,000 Scarificators;
12 000 Cupping Glasses and Tins;
1 500 Trusses single and double;
1,400 Scissors;
5 000 Tourniquets, all patterns;
1,500 Hard Rubber Syringes, assorted sizes;
800 Sets Splints, all sizes;
Stethoscopes, Tongue Depressors, Syringes hypodermic, Etc., Obstetrical Cases, Speculums, Lancets Etc Etc Etc.

A portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The balance is entirely new. The general operating cases contain instruments for amputations, exsections, minor operations, and sets of Catheters and Sounds.

AT SAME PLACE,
ON WEDNESDAY, February 14,
WILL BE SOLD, A STOCK OF
NEW BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRAPPING PAPER,
AND
3000 STANDARD MEDICAL BOOKS,
Consisting in part of
140 copies Gray's Anatomy;
50 do Dunglison's Medical Dictionary;
250 do Practice Medicine, Woods', Bennet's, Watson's, etc.;
50 do Dalton's Physiology;
50 do Virchow's Pathology;
130 do Surgery—Gross, Erichson, Ferguson, etc.;
400 do U. S. Dispensatory;
60 do Beck's Jurisprudence;
50 do Parrish's Pharmacy;
40 do Therapeutics, Wood, and Stille;
300 do Minor Surgery;
575 do Surgical Anatomy;
70 do Chemistry, Fownes;
20 do Webster's Dictionary, etc. etc. etc.;
650 Blank Books, 4 quires Cap ½ bound;
1000 do do small quarto;
325 do do fine, whole bound;
500 Reams Writing Paper, cap, letter, and note;
70 do Writing Paper, assorted;
1000 Inkstands, various patterns;
200,000 Envelopes, assorted;
3000 Blank Books, miscellaneous;
300 Portfolios;
Pencils, Pens, Ink, etc., etc., etc.
Some of the Medical Books are second-hand, and will be sold separately.
The Books and Instruments can be inspected the day before the sale.
Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Brevet Colonel U. S. Volunteers,
1 24 15t Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at Public Auction at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

400 Field, Siege, and Sea Coast Cannon; wrought and cast-iron, smooth-bore and Rifled of calibres varying from three to eleven inches, including 22 Cast Iron Guns unfinished.
36 Mortars—Cast Iron—12 pounder, 24-pounder, 8-inch, and 10-inch.
28 326 Shot, Shell, Spherical Case, Grape and Canister for smooth-bore and Rifle Guns, of Calibres varying from 10-pounder to 10-inch.
432 Breech-loading Carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Maynard's," and "North's"—new and repaired.
340 Muskets and Rifles, United States manufacture, new and repaired.
604 Foreign Rifles, "Austrian," Calibre 54, new and repaired.
17 Smooth-bore Pistols—Calibre 54, new.
192 Breech-loading Carbines "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Sharp's," and "Starr's."
27 Rifles—"Henry's" and Spencer's."
1582 Muskets and Rifles—United States and Foreign manufacture of various calibres.
525 Revolvers—"Colt's," "Remington's," and "Lefaucheux." Calibres 44 and 36.
1072 Sabres and Swords
6,444,000 Rounds of Ball Cartridges for Carbines, Muskets Rifles, and Pistols.
A large lot of Artillery Implements and Equipments.
A large lot of Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements and Horse Equipments.
A lot of Rope, Paulins, Buckets, Rings, etc., together with a large quantity of Smiths' and Carpenters' Tools.

Samples of Small Arms can be seen at Fort Monroe Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency,
No. 45 WORTH Street,
New York City.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy Ordnance; and all other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from date of sale.

Terms of sale—Cash.

T. G. BAYLOR.
Capt. of Ordnance and Bvt. Colonel, U. S. A.,
1 17 t 2 7 Commanding.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, BEDDING, ETC., IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.
Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 MARKET Street, Nashville, on TUESDAY, February 6, 1866.
BEDDING.
2,000 Hair Mattresses, jointed.
15,000 Hair Pillows.
47,000 Bed Ticks.
22,000 Counterpanes, Linen and Marseilles.
20,000 Mosquito Bars.
51,000 Pillow Cases.
45,000 Pillow Ticks.
80,000 Sheets, Linen and Cotton.
CLOTHING.
42 000 Shirts.
40 000 Drawers.
25 000 Dressing Gowns.
19,000 Socks.
10,000 Slippers.
10 000 Night-caps.
SUNDRIES.
34,000 Towels, full size, huckaback.
17,000 Roller-towels, crash.
1,000 Napkins.
2,000 yards Red Flannel.
2,400 yards Gutta Percha Cloth.
4,000 Gutta Percha Blankets
1,000 India Rubber Cushions and Pillows.
1 000 Canvas Hammocks.
1,000 Canvas Blanket Cases.
10,000 pounds Oakum and Tow.
Cotton Bats, Cotton Wadding, Tape, etc.
A small portion of the foregoing articles are second hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages.
Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
1 15 18t Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALES.—
SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1865.

The Quartermaster-General of the Army directs that all Government Horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.

Sales will, therefore, take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on
THURSDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 14, 1865,
and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.

A Boat will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour on the days of sale.

These Horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.

Animals will be sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in charge
1 4 tj31 First Division Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BARGES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C. January 13, 1866

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of brevet Major Benjamin Barton, A. Q. M., at Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C. on SATURDAY, February 3 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following named Government vessels, viz.:—
Barge MIDDLESEX.
Barge FINANCIER
Barge JURA.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds
D. H. RUCKER,
Brev. Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 15 17t Depot of Washington.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1866.

State of the Commonwealth—Message of the Hon. A. G. Curtin.

THE health of his Excellency Governor CURTIN has been so far benefited by his visit to Havana, as to fit him for the resumption of his duties as Executive of the Commonwealth. His message, which we publish elsewhere, and which was read to the two branches of the Legislature to-day, is the first evidence of his recuperated strength. We must congratulate the Governor, but more especially the people of Pennsylvania, on the recovery of the man who has held with a firm and nerveless arm the helm of the Commonwealth while all the land was being inundated by the waves of civil war.

The need of such a sentinel to watch their interests, such a guardian to protect them from danger, and such a politician as to be able to win by policy where justice could not be secured, has been felt for four years by our sister States. Happy was the Keystone of the Federal Arch in having such a citizen as her Executive. The Governor's health is, we understand, almost entirely restored by his visit to a warmer climate, and having, by his Message, officially recommenced his gubernatorial life, he will perform the duties of the position with that fidelity and ability which have ever marked his record in the past.

The Message reveals a condition of affairs in our State most satisfactory. The finances, notwithstanding the bitter philippics uttered against us by the New York journals, are not in a condition to merit alarm. In fact, the report developes a financial phenomenon. *The condition of the treasury is improved since* 1861, or, in other words, the war which has been suppressed, which has desolated our land and also added millions to our indebtedness, has, in reality, had no deleterious influence on the State in a monetary point of view; but the self-sustaining energy of our Commonwealth has actually increased, the amount of debt over the assets in the treasury from $26,493,163 to $23,852,589, or an improvement of $2,555,579. This is a pleasing phenomenon, which merits the congratulation of our citizens, and affords the best argument in favor of the continued confidence which the people have always reposed in the Government.

The Governor reviews the course of the State, and gives a short history of her conduct during the war. The sketch is of interest, and affords a cause of just pride, that the citizens of the Commonwealth, through all the night of Rebellion, never faltered in the cause of our nationality. It is of importance for our readers to fully understand all that Pennsylvania has done. The number of troops furnished the service from Pennsylvania, during the Rebellion, may be stated as follows, viz.:—

During the year		1861	130,594
Do	do	1862	71 109
Do	do	1863	43 046
Do	do	1864	91,704
Do	do	1865	25,840
			332 284

And yet this statement does not include the militia or navy enlistments. But we cannot review in full the admirable Message. Prepared with care, correct, and exact in figures, and written in the style of a model official document, we commend it to the careful perusal of our readers, confident that they will join with us in commending its tone, congratulating even its figures, and awarding to its author the double praise due a statesman and a brilliant writer.

Trade with the South.

THOSE of our business men who have recently been taking upon themselves the task of raising the necessary capital to establish steamship communication between this city and several Southern ports, and those, also, who have liberally subscribed to the required fund, certainly deserve the cordial thanks of this community. It is by no means an agreeable labor to collect subscriptions for a private or public enterprise of any kind, nor has it ever been here a light and easy labor to discharge. Our people are not as wide awake to their industrial and commercial interests as are those of New York and Boston, or, at this time, even Baltimore; and it needs a great deal of stirring up of the dry bones among us to push a steamship project, especially, to a successful result. But there are, just now, peculiarly powerful motives and inducements to stimulate our manufacturers and merchants to unprecedented efforts to build up our maritime trade, and particularly that with the cities on our Southern seaboard.

The present value and prospective growth of that trade cannot be overestimated. The South has not only a great deal to buy from the North, but a great deal to sell to the North in return. And this section is likely to be very largely profited in both ways. That extensive district of country which was the seat and theatre of the late Rebellion found itself, at the close of the war, in an exceedingly enfeebled and exhausted condition. Its industry was suspended, its commerce interrupted, its railways and other internal improvements seriously damaged and kept out of repair, while its entire people were reduced to extreme destitution of all the luxuries, and even very many of the necessaries, of life. There is, therefore, in that quarter of the Union a vast field in which the hungry are to be fed, the naked clothed, and the general work of industrial and commercial restoration must be prosecuted. It must require several months—it may require several years—to bring the South back to that measure of prosperity which it enjoyed before the Rebellion; and its people, for a while, at least, will have to look abroad for very much of the labor, the capital, and the material that will be wanted to start them in the hard struggle to retrieve their ruined fortunes and set them squarely on their feet again.

The clear policy of the people of the North is to help the Southern people to rebuild and equip their dilapidated roads, bring their farms and plantations again under cultivation, revive their productive energies in all the useful arts of peace, and re establish their trade. True patriotism and sound national economy urge this course upon us. Every part of a country benefits in the prosperity of the whole, and the aggregate result of the harmonious co-operation of its people in producing and consuming, buying and selling, and reciprocally supplying each other's wants by the exchanges of commerce, is the largest possible general wealth, prosperity, and happiness.

Moreover, the Southern States are too fruitful in various natural products, not obtainable in equal abundance and with equal facility and cheapness from any other scource, to be suffered to lie idle and unimproved. The North needs their cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, tar, rosin, turpentine, lumber, and numerous other like staples and commodities, and it is deeply interested in the resurrection of an industry and a trade which will secure us those important articles in exchange for our manufactures, and so forth.

It is undoubtedly true that a people, as a general rule, will send their goods where they get the best price for them, and purchase their supplies where they can get them cheapest. But trade, nevertheless, must take the channels that are open to it, and seek the markets that are, by such means, most accessible to it. Hence, those Northern cities which most promptly and most liberally facilitate communication with the Southern country, especially by sea, will reap, of necessity, the largest share of the Southern trade. There can be no question about that fact. The proposition is self-evident, and it is already finding its verification in the heavy business which New York and Baltimore are now carrying on through their steamship connections with Southern ports. There is, indeed, here and there, an individual so blind and stupid as to contend that the facilities of commerce should not be supplied until they are needed, or, in other words, that a railway or a line of steamers connecting one place with other places ought not to be provided until there is trade enough waiting for them in advance to demand their use and to fully sustain them at once. It would be just as wise for a farmer to say that the ground for the growth of his next year's crop of grain should not be prepared until the crop is matured. Such folly as this is hardly worthy of notice. The fact is, that there is now much more trade needing shipment than there is American shipping to accommodate it; and those cities at this end of the Union which first and most freely meet this necessity of the Southern people for getting the merchandise they want, and sending to a market the products they have to export, will find their reward in the result.

In connection with this subject it is said, and with considerable truth, that those who would cultivate commercial intercourse with their neighbors, should not unnecessarily offend their pride or provoke their enmity. Whatever severity of censure the Southern Rebels merited during the war, and will always deserve from their honest friends, its expression, now that the Rebellion is conquered, and the Government is trying to reconstruct the Union, may properly be pretermitted altogether, or at least relieved from all that coarseness of language and acrimony of invective which can do no possible good henceforth, and must certainly seriously injure those who indulge in it. The Southern people made a fearful mistake in their insurrection. They are sensible of it now, and have been and are yet being terribly punished for their folly. There is no true magnanimity in forever twitting them with their crime and its consequences. It is far more manly and politic to help the fallen to rise by every just and generous aid we can render them; while every good citizen must desire, by kindness and conciliation towards the Southern people, to speedily and entirely restore the unity of the nation.

THE RETURN OF SECRETARY SEWARD.—The people will be glad to learn that our Secretary of State has returned from his trip to the tropics in search of reinvigoration and health. The experience through which this venerable statesman has passed during the past twelve month was sufficient to break down the most robust constitution. His labors have been great, but *badinage* to the horrors through which he has passed. We can scarcely conceive of any life that has been more sorrowful than that of Secretary SEWARD. Crowned with every honor that a grateful people could confer upon him, he was yet visited by the sharpest afflictions of Providence. Broken health, loss of dear ones and intimate friends—narrowly escaping from the effects of the assassin's knife—complicated in the grandest and bloodiest tragedy of modern times, it is not wonderful that he needed rest and recreation for a brief period. But instantly on his return he has buckled on the harness, and is now engaged in the great public duties which call for his immediate attention. We sincerely hope that his valuable life will long be spared, as we could illy afford to lose him at this moment.

THE CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE.—Some enterprising individuals, laboring under a desire merely to establish a point of law relative to the bridging of a stream, have seen fit to bring before the Supreme Court of the United States a suit against the erection of the Chesnut Street Bridge. The wish to settle a legal technicality is a laudable one, and the complainants deserve credit for the effort; for it is impossible for us to impute to them any other motive than a professional curiosity. No one could be so blind to the signs of the times, especially to the signs of the Chesnut Street Bridge, to anticipate that it would be concluded in the lifetime of any man now living. For all practical purposes it is the same as if restrained by an injunction; what is denied by law is granted by the energetic contractor, and he can therefore view the suit and its decision as merely matters of legal interest.

Yesterday the opinion of the Court was read by Justice WAYNE. It amounted to a declaration that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction in the premises, and that the case comes legitimately under the control of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The injunction prayed for, therefore, was refused, and the case decided in favor of the continuance of the bridge. It is probable that the reason why the work has progressed so slowly was for the fear that the whole proceeding would be declared illegal. We are willing to take it for granted that such is the excuse. There is now, however, no impediment to prevent its completion with the present century. We would make a suggestion that the efforts of the workmen be so stimulated, that should the progress of the construction not be unseemingly interrupted, that when we celebrate the termination of the fourth centennial anniversary of the settlement of Pennsylvania, in 1887, the bridge could be christened at the same time. We would not hasten the work so as to injure the construction, but if not incompatible with durability, that the termination be secured by the date we suggest.

IN COUNCILS, last Thursday, a communication was received from HENRY BICKLEY, offering to clean the streets of Philadelphia, remove the ashes and garbage, and to clean the inlets, for the sum of ninety-five thousand dollars per annum. A resolution to award the contract to Mr. BICKLEY was referred to the joint special committee on the subject. Should the offer be accepted, it would be a saving to the city of nearly a hundred thousand dollars. Although we do not know that the contract can be well executed under such an appropriation, we can say that the streets cannot be in a worse condition than they are under the present *regime*. Any change must be for the better, and if a sum as large as that saved by giving to HENRY BICKLEY the contract can be acquired, then let it be given by all means. Where all is to be gained and nothing lost, there need be no hesitation.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

The Day of Sacred Rest—Its Moral Obligations.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

The Bible is our book of moral philosophy. Above and beyond it there is no authority. What then does it say as to the Sabbath?

1. The first proof of its permanent moral obligation is the fact that it is the first law God ever enacted "for man." "And God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it; because that on it he had rested from all his work which God created and made."—Genesis ii, 3. What can be meant by this blessing the day? Can *time* be made happy? What, by hallowing or making it holy? Can *time* be clothed with moral purity? Clearly, both the blessing and the sanctifying have reference to man, for whom our Saviour says the day was made. This appointment of a day of rest for man, immediately after creation, proves that it was not an institution peculiar to the Jewish nation, for Abraham, their root-progenitor, was not born until 2076 years afterwards; and because it is expressly said, elsewhere, "The Sabbath was made for man"—for mankind; and because here, the reason of its appointment was God's ceasing from the work of creating, in which the whole race are equally interested. It was established as a means of holiness and happiness to mankind. This proves it to be a moral law binding and blessing all the human race.

2. The second proof we find in the history in Genesis iv. Here we have a brief account of public worship. "At the end of days"—at the cutting off of days. Here is reference to the division of days into sections. The number of days included in these sections is not here named. But as afterwards we know the sections were of seven days, as will be proved shortly, we have a right to conclude it was so here. The history of his creation most assuredly was made known to Adam. It is not conceivable that God would give him no account of the creations of the six days and the resting of the seventh. To allege, because no written account was given to Adam, therefore he was ignorant of all this, is simply childish; for no man can prove that there was any written alphabetic language prior to Moses. And why should Moses be informed of the history of creation and Adam himself left ignorant of it? No man can believe it. Besides, the brevity of the history admits not of detail in this worship of Adam's family—the whole race. These first seven chapters cover the history of 1656 years. This public worship, in process of time—at the end of days—imitating the Creator's example of six days' labor and one of rest, is mentioned as a thing of course, and proves the observance of a day of sacred resting from labor and of holy consecration.

3. The cutting off of days into sections of seven days is twice mentioned in Genesis viii, 10, 12. This proves that Noah observed the division of time, the same as we do now. The same can be inferred from the seven days noted in chapter vii, 4, 10, "Yet seven days, and I will cause it to rain." "And after seven days the waters of the flood were upon the earth." Undoubtedly the hebdomadal division of time was then currently in use.

The application of this number to the clean beasts, v, 2, also shows a mystical use most easily explained by its reference to the days of creation and of rest as its origin. Seven is the number of perfection. The seventh year was consecrated, and "seven Sabbaths shall be complete," and previously, the Egyptian visions presented "seven well-favored kine," and ill-favored the same in number; and so seven good and seven bad ears on a stock. So seven days and seven priests, bearing seven trumpets, etc., plainly showing the number seven to be peculiarly distinguished in the Scriptures; and this being first presented in reference to the days of sacred rest, amounts to more than a violent presumption—it constitutes a proof of the seventh day's consecration as a Sabbath from the beginning.

Here we may as well meet an objection. It may be—it has been said, if the Sabbath was a binding moral law from the beginning of mankind, as Luther and Calvin tell us, it is strange that we find scarcely any notice of its observance for so many hundred years. Surely, if it had been a moral law, binding upon all mankind, more frequent notices of it must have occurred during the twenty-five centuries from Adam to Moses. This is plausible, but not solid. For, first, as just noted, the history is very brief; and we have seen two notable instances of Sabbatic observance. Secondly. The patriarchs Noah, Abraham Isaac, and Jacob were in the *habit* of erecting their altars and of calling upon the name of the Lord. See Genesis viii, 20, xii, 7, xxii, 9, xxxv, 1-3. Now calling on the name of the Lord is a description of public worship; and public worship implies publication of the time and place—it involves conventional argument; and the presumption is strong that these days of public worship were the same as observed from the beginning—the hallowed Sabbath day. But my third and chief refutation of this objection lies in the fact that it is a negation. There is no record of any authoritative that Moses' wife was a black woman; therefore she was not black, she was only "an Ethiopian woman." There is no record that Abram forded the Euphrates; therefore he did not ford that river. There is no evidence that he ferried over it; therefore he did not cross it at all. Let us apply this reasoning in another case. From the days of Cain (Gen. iv, 17) to the flood, there is but one mention made of wines (Gen. iv, 19); therefore men had no wines for sixteen centuries. From the sacrifices of Abel and Cain to Noah, no sacrifices are mentioned in the records, and so from Noah to Abraham; therefore the divine institution of sacrifice was utterly neglected for sixteen centuries, and again for four centuries. Again, "No special instance of the practice of circumcision is recorded as having occurred from the settlement of the Hebrews in Canaan to the time of Christ" (Princeton Rev., October, 1859.) Therefore for nearly fifteen centuries the sacred symbol and seal of Abraham's covenant was lost and ignored! On the contrary, the brief notices above of the law of sacred rest are just such as the brief history would reasonably be expected to give.

THEOPHILUS.

FORGERY IN NEW YORK.

Heavy Forgery on a Broadway Bank—Prominent Brokers the Victims—A Mysterious Case, Etc.

The Wall street business men, who are rarely at a loss for a sensation, were again supplied with texts for conversation yesterday, by the information that a forgery had been committed by which a firm of brokers had been victimized to the extent of fourteen thousand dollars.

As the perpetrator of the felony is supposed to have remained in the city, the names and details of the case have been suppressed by those most interested in the affair, the firm believing that a complete *expose* of the facts would rather injure their business reputation, and the bank officers not desiring to make public a statement that might prevent the capture of the forger and the recovery of his booty.

At an early hour yesterday afternoon it was rumored on the street and on 'Change that a forgery had been committed, by which the Chatham National Bank, a financial institution located at the corner of John street and Broadway, had been the losers of nearly one hundred thousand dollars. Inquiries were at once made at the bank, when the officers furnished the reporter with some of the following facts:—

It is charged that a few months since an individual, whose real name is unknown, established an office down town, issued cards that stated the owner to be in the commission business, and made daily efforts to become acquainted with the most prominent business men of the city. The firm of which he was supposed to be the principal partner was styled Cooper & Co. on the business cards and the check-books which he caused to be specially engraved for his own purposes.

A few days ago the individual called upon some brokers down town, showed them a reference-sheet bearing the signatures of A. A. Low & Co., and other parties of recognized responsibility, and expressed a desire to purchase ten thousand dollars in gold. To bind the bargain, he handed the brokers a fourteen thousand dollar check on the Chatham National Bank, signed by his own name, and in appearance duly certified by the teller of the institution.

The check was accepted and ten thousand dollars in gold paid to the man, who at once disappeared with the funds. On presentation of the check to the bank, it was ascertained beyond a doubt that the ingenious rogue had obtained by some means or other an impression of the teller's stamp of certification, wherewith he had caused to be manufactured a duplicate stamp, thus being enabled to counterfeit the teller's certification signature on as many checks as he chose to issue.

The forger, it would appear, escaped at once with his booty, and has been entirely lost sight of. It is presumed that the "working up" of the case has been entrusted to the police, at least, to private detectives, and all steps will be taken to secure the arrest of the guilty party and the recovery of the money. Meantime, the names of the victims of the forgery have been withheld from the public, prudence demanding the adoption of such a measure.—*New York Herald.*

—The War Department has been petitioned to restore General Sweeney to his position in the regular service.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 637 CHESNUT STREET,

CORNER OF SEVENTH.

ESTABLISHED 1844. INCORPORATED 1855.

Young Men Practically Educated for Business.

BOOK-KEEPING, in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
BUSINESS FORMS.
COMMERCIAL LAW, TELEGRAPHING, ETC.

STUDENTS RECEIVED AT ANY TIME.

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

Catalogues furnished gratis on application. 1 24 6t4p

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the SANSOM STREET HALL.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1866, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

EDMUND SMITH,
Secretary.
1 30 25t

☞ UNITED STATES TREASURY—
CUSTOM HOUSE BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1866.

On and after the 1st of February next, this office will be open for business from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

N. B. BROWNE,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.
1 30 3t

☞ THE FOUNDATION OF A FORTUNE may be laid by investing at
HELFENSTEIN'S
EXCELSIOR PRINTING ROOMS,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES,
PHILADELPHIA January 29, 1866.

STATE TAXES ON REAL ESTATE WILL NOT BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

(Signed)

CHARLES O'NEILL,
RECEIVER OF TAXES.
1 30 3t

☞ CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.
JANUARY 25, 1866.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The City Commissioners will place in the Office of Receiver of Taxes for collection of taxes the Duplicates for the year 1866 on MONDAY, January 29, 1866.

PHILIP HAMILTON,
THOMAS DICKSON, } City Commissioners.
JOHN GIVEN.
1 29 3t

☞ AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION.—A meeting of Ladies and Gentlemen friendly to the poor whites and blacks of the South and to the work of education among them will be held at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to devise ways and means to relieve the suffering in Georgia, which State has been assumed by Pennsylvania and West Jersey as their portion of the work. All friendly to the movement are invited to be present.

By order of the Finance Committee.

L. MONTGOMERY BOND,
Chairman.

P. S.—Gentlemen recently from the South are expected to make statements regarding the destitution existing there.
1 27 3t*

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets,
JANUARY 29 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That a further instalment of Five Dollars per share on each share of the capital stock of the Company be called in, payable on or before February 6, 1866.

Instalments are payable at this office between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
Secretary.
1 23 tuths6t

☞ OFFICE OF THE VOLCANIC OIL and COAL COMPANY, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange.
PHILADELPHIA, January 25 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 13th February next, at 4 P. M.

1 26 t 2 13 A. L. MASSEY, Secretary.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. (clear of taxes) upon their capital stock payable in stock on the 15th day of February, 1866, at the Company's Office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue. Fractions paid in scrip.

J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, January 20, 1866 1 12 tuths19t

☞ DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

☞ E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
No. 116 S. SIXTH STREET

Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the United States

COMPETENT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EVERYWHERE. 12

☞ RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN HAIR TONIC.

THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE.

TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This, *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In *Turkey*, in *France*, in *England*, in *America*, everywhere where the Bandolenian is known, it is pronounced the "*ne plus ultra*" of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all *metallic poisons* that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the Toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Wholesale,

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
DYOTT & CO.,
Principal Depot for United States and Canadas.
JAMES PALMER & CO.,
No. 439 Market street,
Philadelphia.
12 5 tuths3m

☞ A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 MAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

☞ PERRY & CO.'S
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.
Slightly Damaged Stock Closing Out
EXTREMELY LOW.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURED PIANOS

Are acknowledged the best instruments made in America.

They have been awarded the highest Premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first artists in America and Europe.

They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world, and are offered on more liberal terms than any others in the city, for the reason that the instruments can be obtained directly from us, the manufacturers. Our extensive facilities enable us to offer great inducements over others.

Warerooms No. 1021 CHESNUT Street, opposite St. Lawrence Hotel. SCHOMACKER Piano-forte Manufacturing Company. 1 25 1m

DRY GOODS—RETAIL.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 26 S. SECOND STREET,

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,

DIRECT FROM DUBLIN, AN INVOICE OF

PIMS BROTHERS'

BLACK IRISH POPLINS,

IN THE TWO BEST QUALITIES.

N. B.—The order having been given for these goods to the manufacturers nearly six months, we are enabled to sell them for a much less price than if the order had been given at a later period. 1 30 2t

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET.

35 cent yard wide good Bleached Muslin.
37½ cent heavy good Bleached Muslin.
40 cents for best makes Bleached Muslin.
48 cents for Williamsvilles.
50 cents for heavy 5-4 Bleached Sheeting.

457 PIECES

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins selling by the piece at lowest wholesale prices.
35 cents for good Ginghams.
21 cents for Merrimac Prints.
$9 for heavy large Blankets.
40 cents for good huck fringed Towels.
$1·15 for heavy power-loom Table Damask.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Winter Goods greatly reduced in price.
Daily receiving Spring Stock.
One case best Water proof Cloakings.
Beaver Cloakings and Overcoatings low.
We advise buying now while they are cheap.

SPRING FLANNELS.

Complete Stock from 40 cents up.
Best Tickings made for best custom. 1 25 6t4p

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113
N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

Have just opened, from New York, 300 doz. Linen Napkins, from $2·50 up to $6 a doz. A cheap lot of Linen Doylies, $1·20, $1·50, $1·75, and $2 a doz.
200 doz. Linen Huckaback Towels, from 25 cts. up to $1.
8-4 double Damask Table Linens.
Power-loom Table Linens.
Linen Table Cloths.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Bird-eye Linen.
Linen Huckaback by the yard.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Russia Crash by the yard.
Just opened, 1600 doz. Linen Hdkfs.
Ladies' Linen Hdkfs., 11, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 37½ cts.
Gents' Linen Hdkfs., 25 up to 75 cts.
One lot of Ladies' Tucked Hdkfs., all linen, 50 cts.
One lot of French worked Hdkfs., 28 cts.
Ladies' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs., 25 cts up to 80 cts.
Gents' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Gents' Hemmed Hdkfs.
Gents' colored-border Hdkfs.
Ladies' Linen Cuffs.
One lot of Black Lace Veils, new style, $2·25, very cheap.
A very cheap lot of machine-worked Bands, nearly good as needle-worked.
White Goods. White Goods.
A new lot of White Brilliants, very cheap, 28, 31, 37½, 44, 50, and 62½ cts a yard.
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins.
Soft finish Cambric and Jaconet Muslins.
Nainsook Muslins, very cheap.
Victoria Lawns.
Nainsook Plaid and Striped Muslins.
Cambric Plaid Muslins.
White Tarlatans and Swiss Muslins, Etc. Etc.

PRICE & WOOD.
No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

N. B.—Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow case and Sheeting Muslins.
Canton Flannels 31¼, 35, 40, 45, and 50.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy Shaker Flannels.
Red and grey plain and twilled Flannels.
Best quality American Prints and Ginghams.
Black Alpacas, a very cheap lot, 37½, 50, 62½, 75, 81, and $1·25. 113

LARGE LINEN SALE

AT MILLIKEN'S,

No. 828 ARCH STREET,

Just opened, direct from Europe, the following

BARGAINS IN TABLE LINENS.

Heavy Table Linen, unbleached, at 75c. per yard.
Extra heavy Power-loom do., yarn bleached, $1 per yard.
Extra qualities and widths do. do., $1·12½@1·25.
New styles bleached Damasks, from $1 25 up to $3.
Extra qualities and widths, for large extension tables.
Real Barnsley Double Damasks, very scarce.
Heavy Scotch Damasks, in great variety.
Fine Irish Damasks, in great variety.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

Every size, from 1½ yards up to 7 yards long.
Some beautiful Table Cloths, just opened.
Napkins and Doylies, in great variety, from the lowest up to the finest productions of the Damask loom.

TOWELS, NEW STYLES.

Bath Towels, from 25c. up.
Red Bordered Chamber Towels, from 25c. up.
Heavy Huck Towels, wide red ends, at 37½c.
Bloom Damask Towels, handsome, 68c.
Fine Damask Towels, 87½c., $1, $1 25.
Turkish Towels, several sizes.

RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

A very handsome Huck Towel, with the National colors introduced in stripes in the border, not to be found in any other store in the city, 87½c., $1, and $1 25.

LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS.

The best Linens only are used, and as no imperfect stitching is passed into our stock, our customers may rely on getting the best Shirt Bosoms possible for the prices. Also, Wristbands and Collars.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Linen Hdkfs., in every style, at Importer's prices.

NURSERY AND BIRD-EYE DIAPERS.

A full assortment of all the widths in Nursery Diapers. These Diapers will be found heavier and better than usual for the prices.

Bird-eyes, all qualities; Linen Cambrics and Lawns. A beautiful soft Linen Cambric for Infants' Underclothing, from 62½c. up.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
1 18thstu2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Arch Street Theatre.—Miss Hosmer appeared as "Evadne." This play is magnificently written; has a story of deep interest, and above all, has not been hackneyed. The heroine is meant to appeal to all the sympathies of the audience. A woman, noble, gentle, timid, full of tenderness and love, holy and chaste. One of the purest womanly creations of the drama. Miss Hosmer did not so understand the part. She made "Evadne" a commonplace tragedy queen, a termagant, ranting to the top of her vent, until all individuality was lost and "Evadne" might have just as well have been "Margaret of Burgundy." Mr Rankin played "Colonna" with much dignity, warmth, and passion, ranting, however, still too much, especially in the second act, and wanting much in deliberation. He was dressed with much taste and looked well. Mr. James's talent lies decidedly in tragedy. His "Vincenzio" was acted with great judgment. His fine voice was allowed full scope in the flowing sonorous language of the Irish author and orator. Mr. Tilton having a villain of high degree to play, was in his element and produced good effect

This evening Miss Hosmer plays *Love*, with Mr. Rankin as "Huon," and Mr. Mackay as the "Duke."

New Chesnut Street Theatre. — *Arrah-na-Pogue* is as attractive now as though the piece was entirely new. The story is interesting and romantic; the play finely cast; and the effects admirable. What more can the public require?

Walnut Street Theatre.—Mr. Clarke had a crowded house last evening to witness his "Bob Acres." Mr. Clarke's popularity, like his talent, increases at each new engagement.

Foyer Academy of Music.—Mr. Wolfsohn gave his Beethoven matinee to an audience that has increased in number, showing that his good work has prospered, and that public taste is being educated to understand Beethoven. Mr. Wolfsohn was especially inspired. The adagio grazioso of the sonata in G major was given with a delicacy and tenderness that was truly enchanting. The finale of the sonata in E minor was brilliantly played, showing that Mr. Wolfsohn has all the artistic qualifications to interpret this great master. M'me Ritter was unfortunately taken ill and unable to leave New York, but Mr. Wolfsohn promises us this lady in the future, as well as Mr. Thomas. There scarcely needs this attraction to Wolfsohn's entertainments, but the audience will be sure to appreciate the favor of this addition to the programme.

Perelli's Opera.—This evening the season of amateur opera will be inaugurated by the first performance in this country of *Clarissa Harlowe*, by Perelli. Miss Hewlett has much improved, her fine voice has acquired solidity and power. Mr. Durand is a thorough artist. Mr. Mathias has tamed his stupendous voice. Mr. Schmitz has given power to his sweet tenor voice. The *ensemble*, aided by band, orchestra, and chorus, will be magnificent. The audience will be composed of the *elite* of the city, in full opera costume.

The Stage.—This is the title of a neatly printed, small octavo sheet, published by John W. Forney, Jr., and devoted to the interests of the places of amusement of Philadelphia. It is well filled with advertisements, and will no doubt prove a profitable venture in the field of newspapers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

An Interesting Lecture.—The lecture by Rev. William Butler, D. D., late Missionary to India, on personal reminiscences of the Sepoy Rebellion, at the Spring Garden Street M. E. Church, last evening, was listened to by a large and intensely interested audience. India, with her two hundred millions of human beings, covers one and a half million of square miles, an extent of territory equal to all Europe excepting Russia and Scandinavia. She comprises a congregation of nations speaking some fifteen different languages, and until 1858 was never subject to any one government, but each nationality had its own distinct sovereign, all independent of each other.

The missionary field of the M. E. Church occupies a territory in Upper India four hundred miles in length, and over one hundred miles in breadth, with a population of fourteen millions. The cause of the rebellion was stated to be an attempt of the Great Mogul to restore Mahommedan supremacy, and completely and effectually destroy Christianity in India. At that time the British army in India numbered only 27,000 men, scattered over a vast extent of country, while the native armies, of whom only the officers were English, comprised over 200,000 men. The roads through the country were described as being of the most wretched character, rendering communication between the different military posts arduous and almost impracticable, enabling the Sepoys to massacre the whites, and destroy their homes and settlements in quick succession, without, for a long time, coming in contact with any considerable number of British soldiers.

Various incidents of the rebellion, the massacre of 450 women and children and 400 British soldiers at Cawnpore, the siege of Lucknow, the escape of eighty-seven gentlemen, including two missionaries, three generals, doctors, and attaches of the East India Company, with their families, to the mountains, where for many long weary weeks they received no tidings of the result of the terrible conflict raging on the plains below, and many other events, were described with thrilling effect.

We have not space more fully to describe the Doctor's remarks, but will give the conclusions he has reached, as the result of this unsuccessful effort to destroy British rule, and with it Christianity in India. Now British supremacy extends over every province and kingdom, and the whole country is thrown open to Christianity. Christian missionaries traverse the entire ground unmolested; the presence of eighty-seven thousand British soldiers insures protection and tranquillity. Even the Mahommedans acknowledge that God was against them, their power is destroyed, and that Christianity will eventually prevail. The system of caste no longer prevails, opportunities are offered Christianized natives to occupy positions under the civil Government, and compromises with former dynasties are no longer tolerated. The roads have been improved and enlarged, the entire country surveyed and mapped; railroads are in operation or being rapidly constructed through the length and breadth of the land, and civilization has achieved a march of at least a century.

The Doctor occupied over two hours in his remarks, and we are sure that no audience was ever more interested. The theme was new, the information reliable; and when the large assembly separated, we heard words of unqualified praise and satisfaction all around us.

We sincerely trust the Doctor may be induced to visit the city again, and repeat his lecture at an early day, as we are sure that hundreds of our readers would be gratified at the opportunity afforded of again hearing him.

Testimonial to a Deserving Officer.—The Officers of the Second Police District have presented their Lieutenant, Francis C. Hampton, with a handsome testimonial as an appreciation of his retention in office. The testimonial consists of a heavy relief oval frame, 33 by 36 inches, surmounted by an eagle bearing a silver police badge, and two ribbons bearing the motto "Honor to whom honor is due." The presentation was entirely unexpected to the Lieutenant, who was aroused from his bed by his officers to receive it. The presentation was made by D. M. Blackburn, Esq., on behalf of the officers.

Caught in the Act.—John Gorman was arrested yesterday, charged with the larceny of a coat from one of the workmen at the Reading Railroad depot. The accused was arrested while walking off with the coat on his back. He was committed by Alderman Clouds.

GREAT FIRE IN DELAWARE AVENUE.

A Block of Warehouses Destroyed.

Shortly after 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out on Delaware avenue, below Vine street, and the flames, before checked, wrought great destruction to property. The fire was confined to a block of six buildings standing by themselves on Delaware avenue, and extending back to Water street. They had a front of five stories on the avenue and four on Water street, and were old and substantially built structures.

The flames first made their appearance in the commission house of William B. Johns & Co., No. 237. The fire originated among a lot of machinery in second story, and spread with remarkable rapidity, the whole building being enveloped almost before the few companies that arrived could get into service.

Another unfortunate fact was, that on reaching Third and Arch streets, a number of companies were informed that the fire was out Market street, and believing the information to be true, they turned their course in an opposite direction. Before they had proceeded many squares, the dense smoke, followed by an illuminated sky, led them to the scene of the conflagration. The steamer of the Spring Garden Engine Company was considerably injured by being run over the landing at the foot of Vine street.

The flames extended both north and south with great rapidity. Adjoining Messrs. Johns & Co., on the south, was the warehouse of Budd & Comly, commission merchants. The upper portion of this building was completely burned out, and the lower portion deluged with water, playing havoc with the large stock of grain and flour on hand.

No. 233, to the south of this again, was occupied by John C. Davis, rag merchant, and shared a similar fate. The flames upon reaching this building burned with the greatest stubborness, and baffled the combined exertions of the firemen to stop the progress of the fire. The burning in this building caused a dense and suffocating smoke, which considerably interfered with the operations of the firemen.

The damage to the north of Messrs. Johns & Co.'s, the building in which the fire originated, was not so great. Adjoining on the north was warehouse No. 239, occupied by Tomlinson & Hill, commission merchants, and like the other buildings extended through to Water street. The upper portion of the building was occupied by J. Shindler & Sons, sailmakers. The building was completely gutted out and flooded with water, and the loss will be heavy.

No. 241 is occupied by Brown & James, commission merchants, and shared a fate similar to the other buildings.

No. 243 is occupied by J. W. Porter & Co., flour and grain merchants, and Nos. 245 and 247 occupied by Thos. B. Lancaster & Co., commission merchants. The latter establishment suffered badly from water. The fronts of all the buildings on Delaware avenue are fire proof, although some of them have been subjected to such an intense heat as to render necessary their removal.

During the progress of the fire a number of firemen received serious injuries from falls, etc. Unfortunately a number of the hatchways in the different warehouses had been left open, and several firemen were precipitated through. W. A. Spiskey, a member of the Vigilant Fire Company, fell through the hatchway at Messrs. Johns & Co.'s place, and broke both legs. He was conveyed to the Hospital.

All hatches found open during the progress of a fire subject the occupants of the premises to a heavy fine, which goes to the Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen.

The fire burned with the greatest stubbornness, and reminded one of the terrible conflagration which occurred in this immediate neighborhood in the summer of 1850.

The fire at that time was attended with fearful consequences. Several explosions, supposed to be saltpetre, took place. A number of lives were lost at the time, and the affair caused a gloom over our city equal to that which followed the great coal oil conflagration at Ninth and Washington streets in the early part of last year.

Tomlinson & Hill were heavy sufferers by the fire last night. Their store extended from No. 239 N. Water street to No. 244 N. Delaware avenue. Among the articles destroyed were 1500 barrels of flour, 1500 bushels of wheat, badly damaged in an adjoining store, 500 bushels of corn, 10 tons of mill feed, 200 bushels of rye, and a large amount of miscellaneous goods. This store is on the site of the great conflagration in July 1850. The firm is insured in the following companies:—Reliance, of Philadelphia, $5000; Mutual, of Philadelphia, $5000; Niagara, of New York, $4000; North American, of New York, $1500.

Messrs. Budd & Co. were insured as follows:—International, of New York, $15,000; County Insurance, of Philadelphia, $10,000.

James & Brown are insured in the Delaware Mutual $15,000.

A lot of ham, belonging to J. C. Curren & Co. and George Raphael, in James & Brown's, was insured in the Delaware Mutual.

The following named parties suffered by water:—

No. 236 Delaware avenue, Stephen Cox & Co., dealers in fruit and produce, occupied the first floor.

No. 238, Whisky Inspector's Office on second floor.

No. 242, S. Williamson, W. W. Fesmire, and M. C. Paul, Commission merchants.

No. 244, Champion & Souder, country produce dealers.

No. 246, Austin & Wood, country produce dealers.

No. 248, H. A. Mickle, commission merchant; upper stories are occupied by R. F. Shannon, sailmaker.

These parties all suffered more or less by water. The total loss by the fire will be heavy, reaching over $100,000, which is generally covered by insurance.

Nicely Trapped.—A colored boy named Jacob Jones, aged 16 years, was arrested yesterday upon the charge of having entered the dwelling of Mr. Justice Strawbridge, of the Thirteenth Ward, with intent to rob. Mr. Strawbridge, upon coming into his house, saw two colored boys in the alley, and drove them away. Upon entering the yard he found the back window open, and suspecting that all was not right, sent the servant girl up stairs to see if anything had been removed. The girl, upon going into the second story, saw one of the closet doors open, and turned the key, which had been left in the lock. She came down, when Mr. Strawbridge himself came up, and hearing a noise in the closet which the girl had locked, opened the door, and there found Jones, who had hidden there, and been locked in by the servants. The youthful offender was taken into custody, and handed over to a police officer, and finally committed for trial by Alderman Massey.

Resurrectionists About.—A few nights since an attempt was made to remove a body from the Franklin Cemetery, in the Twenty-third Ward. The body was that of a man who had been drowned, and had been interred that afternoon. The attention of Mr. Flood, the sexton, who lives in the place, was attracted by the barking of his dogs. He went towards the place, when three men made a hasty retreat. They had succeeded in removing about one-half the dirt from the grave.

Awaiting an Owner.—Last night one of the Nineteenth Ward police officers found a lot of buckets which had been stolen and dropped by the thief. They are awaiting an owner at the Station House.

Eastwick Park.—The carnival week on this fine skating park has been fully inaugurated. Last evening crowds of ladies and gentlemen enjoyed the healthful exercises of the occasion. This is the largest park in the country, and the management have spared no pains to render their guests comfortable, and in every way to minister to their enjoyment. Mr. James Moore is always on hand to superintend the evening carnivals, and will officiate as Master of Ceremonies. It is easily accessible by the Spruce and Pine Streets Passenger Railroad, and it is worth the while of our citizens to embrace the present opportunity.

An Acrostic.—

"Tell me," a stranger youth once cried,
"Oh, tell me, ye who 'know the ropes,'
Where handsome clothing they provide,
Equal in cheapness to my hopes?
Round I have rambled, far and wide."

"Hast thou not marked that lofty pile,
Alike in fame and stature tall?
Low prices joined with handsome styles
Luckily dwell at Tower Hall!"

We do not profess, for any real or imaginary cause, to sell below cost, but are selling rapidly our stock of good, fresh, fashionable, and SOUND *Clothing, at prices guaranteed to be lower than those of any other house in this city. We have the largest and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia.*

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

The Acme of Perfection.—This is the universal verdict given to the Florence Sewing Machine wherever introduced. The objections heretofore to other first-class Sewing Machines have all been overcome in the Florence, and everybody is delighted with the beauty of its work, as well as the simplicity and ease of its operations. It makes no less than four separate and distinct stitches viz:—Lock, knot, double lock, and double knot. Each stitch alike on both sides of the fabric. It also has the reversible feed motion, enabling the operator to fasten off the ends of seams or stay any part of a seam without stopping the machine, thereby saving much hand labor. Besides, it has a uniform tension of thread, and does not require alteration in changing from one kind of work to another. The agent for the Company, at No. 630 Chesnut street, challenges comparison with all others. Indeed, when such comparison is made, the preference always goes in favor of the Florence. Every machine warranted to give entire satisfaction or money returned. No charge for instruction, whether you wish to purchase or not. Circulars and samples of work sent by mail on receipt of stamp. Office, No. 630 Chesnut street.

The Evans Gift Book Store, at No. 628 Chesnut street, is now an established institution. A great variety of Books are always kept on hand, and valuable Gifts go with each Book sold. Orders are filled, no matter where sent from, and those at a distance can rest satisfied that they will get their Books as cheap, and their Gifts will be of the same character as if they were to call in person.

Those of our readers who are fond of novelties or good Teas and Coffees, should call at the Market Street Tea House, No. 1142 Market street, lately opened by Boyd & Co., which they will find fitted up in a novel and attractive style, and where they will find a large and varied assortment of Teas and Coffees. Messrs Boyd & Co. have had twenty years' experience in business, and can offer to the public all the advantages of the market

Winter Clothing at reduced prices, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

Persons wishing to contribute to the sale of Oil Paintings to take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on Wednesday evening, February 7th, must have their paintings in store on or before Saturday next, 3d inst. B. Scott, Jr.

All persons buying Works should call at the Evans Gift Book store, No. 628 Chesnut street. Books sold at regular prices, and a Gift worth from 50 cents to $100 given with each work purchased.

Rupture professionally treated, and correct trusses applied, by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets; ladies' department first door below. A full line of mechanical remedies and supports.

The Very Cheapest Coal in the city may be had of W. W. Alter, No. 957 N. Ninth street, below Girard avenue. Large-sized nut at $8, and stove and heater size at $9 per ton. Orders may be left at Sixth and Spring Garden.

The Evans Gift Book Store, at No. 628 Chesnut street, is the place to get Cheap Works, and valuable Gifts with them.

Children's Clothing.—Boys', girls', infants', and Misses' Clothing, in endless variety, at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, Nos 4 and 6 N Eighth street.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,

I. E. WALRAVEN
No. 719 Chesnut street,

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
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MARRIED.

BARTLETT—WILLIAMSON.—In this city, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. D. W. Bardine, Mr. GEORGE O. BARTLETT, of New Bedford, Mass., to Miss MARY A. WILLIAMSON, of this city.

STEEN—DU BOIS.—December 25, 1865, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. W. E. Ker, Mr. WILLIAM S. STEEN, formerly of Chester county, Pa., to Miss ELLA F. DU BOIS, of this city.

DIED.

CARTER.—On the 28th instant, at the residence of his mother, No. 510 S. Fourth street, Captain R. W. CARTER.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 158, A. Y. M., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 1st proximo, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Church Vault, Christian street, below Fourth.

CORKRIN.—On Monday, the 29th instant, after a lingering illness, LEONORA CORKRIN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, S. E. corner of Fourth and Gaskill streets, on Thursday afternoon, February 1, at 3 o'clock. Funeral service and interment at St. Mary's Church, S. Fourth street.

FAUNCE.—On the 27th instant, ANDREW JACKSON, son of the late Henry Faunce, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and Kensington Lodge, No. 211, A. Y. M., Girard Mark Lodge, Jefferson Lodge, I. O. of O. F., Camanche Tribe, No. 52, of Red Men, and Kensington Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1125 Otis street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FUGUET.—On the 29th instant, at the residence of her brother, Stephen Fuguet, No. 1828 Arch street, Mrs. RITA FUGUET GUILLON. ***

MAHON.—In Philadelphia, on the morning of the 29th January, FRANCES EVERALLEN, daughter of the late John D. Mahon, of Pittsburg, Pa. (Pittsburg papers please copy.)

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, S. W. corner of Thirty-fifth and Hamilton streets, West Philadelphia, on to-morrow (Wednesday) at 11 o'clock A. M.

MEGEE.—On Friday evening, the 26th instant, at 7 o'clock, after a lingering illness, LOUISE EVERLY, daughter of George and Helen Megee.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Mill road, above Frankford, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Monument Cemetery. Carriages will leave Homan & Hughes' office, No. 920 Race street, at 8½ o'clock, also, Frankford at 9½ o'clock, to convey friends to the residence

SHEAFF.—On the 25th instant, after a lingering illness, ANNIE, daughter of the late Valentine and Susanna Dull, and wife of George Sheaff, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. G. W. Hesselpoth, No. 965 Randolph street, above Poplar, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

ODD FORKS.—A VARIETY OF PATTERNS of Table Forks may be had in any number desired, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SPLASH IN THE MUDDY SLUSH OF sleety pavements you are liable to fall, and perhaps, severely injure or bruise yourself if you do not wear Creepers on your shoes. Several kinds for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

DUMMER'S GRADUATED MEASURE AND Funnel, combined, will measure from a gill to a quart, and then may be used either as a funnel or an ordinary measure. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW.
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET st., below Ninth.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET. 129

MEDICAL.

ELECTRICAL DISCOVERIES

AND

GLORIOUS RESULTS.

DR. M. J. GALLOWAY, Electrical Physician, formerly the partner of PROFESSOR C. H. BOLLES, after an absence of a year and a half from the city, during which time he has been engaged with PROFESSOR BOLLES, his father-in-law, in investigating more fully the sublime subject of Electricity as the GREAT CURATIVE AGENT, has resumed his successful practice at No. 142 South EIGHTH Street, where he is curing, with unparalleled success the worst forms of acute and chronic diseases. In our many scientific experiments with the electric, Galvanic, Electro-Magnetic, and pure Magnetic Currents, and their numerous modifications on the bodies of various animals for the purpose of ascertaining with minute accuracy the direct and indirect influence of each on the organization we have demonstrated that Electricity is the vital element—that it can be directed to any organ or part of the body, and even after the vital functions seem paralyzed, possess the power of arousing the dormant energies equalizing the circulation, and restoring the system to a self-sustaining healthy condition.

The most satisfactory results follow our treatment. In some instances the disease of years' standing yields readily at the first touch of the electric element, while in others it requires a more protracted treatment.

One very important feature of our treatment is that no time is lost in *experimenting* with disease. By means of an electrical test, an accurate diagnosis is given at once, determining the locality and character of the disease, and indicating the treatment to be pursued.

DR. P. SHEDD, OF NEW YORK CITY, a scientific gentleman of ability, is associated with Dr. Galloway in the practice. Dr. Shedd was a student of Professor C. H. Bolles, with many other eminent medical men in the city of Rochester, N. Y., about ten years ago, and after that a partner in the city of Buffalo, and since that time has given his whole attention to the curing of disease by Electricity in its various forms and modifications, in accordance with the *great* and *sublime* doctrines of Professor Bolles, who has brought his discovery into public favor in all the principal cities of America, among medical men and Electricians. The skill and experience, therefore, of Dr. M. J. Galloway and P. Shedd, M. D., commend them to the confidence of the public and afflicted.

Mrs. C. H. BOLLES, the oldest and most successful female Electrician in the country, has charge of the Female Department.

Our treatment is eminently successful in all FEMALE DISEASES.

N. B.—Professor BOLLES, my father-in-law, has no *successor* in this city, although we find lengthy advertisements in the public press of this city during the past year from an individual who has had the audacity to style himself "SUCCESSOR TO PROFESSOR BOLLES."

The same individual publishes a long list of patients as *reference*, giving the public to understand that they were cured by him, when in fact every one of them was treated by Professor Bolles and myself—with many thousand others. Many of the parties he refers to as having been treated by him, HE IN FACT, HAS NEVER SEEN. All such misrepresentations are calculated to *deceive* the public, especially the afflicted portion. *Those given up as incurable are invited to call.*

STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of instruction in our scientific practice. We are receiving letters almost daily from different parts of the country, soliciting students who have been instructed by us, therefore we can guarantee good positions to all our graduates. We invite the old students of PROF. BOLLES or myself who are practising our *old* system in this city to become instructed in our *new discoveries*, so that they may learn how to cure more diseases, and in much less time than by our old system.

CONSULTATION FREE.

An interesting pamphlet mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,

No. 142 South EIGHTH Street,

11 smw 1m PHILADELPHIA.

STANDARD SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES,

Adapted to Every Branch of Business Where a Correct and Durable Scale is Required.

A uniform standard of weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 715 CHESNUT STREET,
8 21mths-6m4p PHILADELPHIA.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.

This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.

Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mwi3m

60 PER CENT.

DIVIDEND

TO BE PAID DURING 1866,

BY THE

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT. will be PAID during the year beginning February next. Those who have paid their premiums in cash receive SIXTY PER CENT. DIVIDEND in cash; those who have paid their premiums in cash and note receive the extra dividend in cash, amounting to TWENTY PER CENT. of the cash part of their premiums in ADDITION TO THE USUAL DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT.

The condition of the Company is such that the interest on the undivided surplus will fully replace the extra dividend, so that a dividend of SIXTY PER CENT. is possible for a SERIES OF YEARS.

This Company is the largest and most prosperous Life Insurance Company in the world.

WALTER H. TILDEN, Agent,
No. 404 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 1 27 sths 3t4p

THE GREAT

STRENGTHENING TONIC,

(Not a Whisky Preparation),

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever.

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM

INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF

Diseases of Camp Life.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA, and

Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion and

WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER,

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world

READ WHO SAYS SO.

• • • • • •

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED
No. 254 Shackamaxon street.

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach.

D. M. MERRIGE.

N

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 966 Hutchinson street, Philada.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

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OUR LETTER FROM PARIS.

The Revolt in Spain—The Official Aspect, and the True View of the Case—What England, Italy, and France will do in the Case—The Fate of the Bourbons is Sealed—Condition of France and Belgium—Napoleon and the Mexican Difficulty—The Amusements of the Parisians, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

PARIS, January 11.

Whilst Napoleon was assuring the diplomatic corps which presented the annual address at the Tuileries that all was going on well, and that tranquillity reigned supreme, General Prim, Conde de Reus, was at the head of two regiments of hussars at Ocana and Aranjuez, raising the standard of rebellion against her most Catholic Majesty, Queen Isabella II, and her minister, Marshal O'Donnell. You are aware already of what had been going on for some time in the Peninsula. We will look at facts through two glasses. The first shall be the official glasses and the second those of truth. Let us begin with the official glasses.

AN OFFICIAL VIEW.

Through these everything looks beautiful and serene. Prim is being abandoned by his followers, he is suffering from a liver complaint of long standing, and trying to elude the troops of the Queen, as the Clericals and Progressistas, in whose name he has raised the standard of rebellion, have left him in the lurch. Those who have been foolhardy enough to espouse his cause have fled in sudden panic and crossed the Portuguese frontier. It will not escape your notice that the Cabinet of Madrid, which affects the most perfect tranquillity, is daily putting one province after another in a state of siege, and placing persons under arrest; in fact, acting with all the violence of a Government at its last gasp.

Even Madrid, which the French *Moniteur* declared devoted to the Queen, is in a state of siege. All these facts considerably diminish our confidence in O'Donnell's despatches. It will be remembered that in 1854, at the time of the military insurrection which placed O'Donnell at the head of the ministry, the news from Madrid was equally favorable to the then existing Government; on the 7th of July telegrams were forwarded to us which stated that the insurgents (*i. e.*, O'Donnell) were halting nowhere, and were trying to gain the Portuguese frontier by way of Estramadura, and that they were being hotly pursued by the Royal troops. On the 20th of July Madrid made a pronunciamento in favor of O'Donnell. The same farce is being played all over again in 1866, and let us look at things through

THE GLASSES OF TRUTH.

The scene now changes, according to private accounts of the authenticity of which there cannot be the slightest doubt. Barcelona, Valencia, Carragona, and twenty other towns of equal importance are in a state of open revolt. Prim has completely beaten General Labala, who has been sent in pursuit of him; the whole army is more or less disaffected, for not a day passes by without whole regiments going over to the enemy. Madrid, it is expected, will soon rise, but assuredly not in favor of O'Donnell. I have not the slightest doubt (and it is also the opinion of those arriving from Spain) but that Prim has every chance of success.

What is more alarming for Spain is that Prim, who is known to be very ambitious, is suspected (though appearances would lead one to believe that his only object is to displace O'Donnell) of wishing to depose the Bourbons, and form an Iberian Union and constitutional monarchy in conjunction with the House of Braganza, and the present King of Portugal to be King. For it is evident that Europe is being tired of constant revolutions and wishes for peace, the inevitable consequence of the so-called *principles of nationalities*. This unitary movement seems to be a necessary stage road which is to lead us to the the goal so much desired, *universal fraternity*. I think the world is ready to make any sacrifice that we may attain so grand a result. The movement in Spain is, I think, very similar to that which began in Italy a few years ago (minus the Pope, of course), and I should not be surprised if France required some compensation of the new kingdom of Iberia when once constituted. In fact, the *Progressistas'* movement would be unacceptable were its aim not to be the union of Portugal with Spain. The internal policy of Spain is execrable, and its external policy is that of the pirate without energy. However, as it is, the Spanish enjoy more liberty of the subject than in France. Liberty of conscience alone is forbidden by a Queen eaten up by superstition, and under the domination of a bigot like Hermana Patrocinio; but were a more liberal Government established, this last vestige of the Inquisition would soon disappear. The abstention of the *Progressistas* in the late election is a proof that something has been brewing, and that they have been waiting for the word of command from Prim.

Foreign powers cannot be supposed to be hostile to the House of Braganza. England has the greatest affection for the King of Portugal, and will not regret the overthrow of a Government which condemns those who sell the Bible to seven years' penal servitude. Italy would be delighted to see the son-in-law of Victor Emmanuel ascend the throne of Spain. As regards France, there can be no doubt as to the step she will take, as her hatred of the Bourbons is well known. There is little doubt but that the fate of the Bourbons is sealed. According to last accounts, Malaga (the country of the celebrated Matamos, condemned to the galleys for having embraced the Protestant faith) is in open insurrection.

In Madrid papers are being daily seized by the police. The *Iberia*, one of the most liberal papers of the capital, no doubt in order to annoy O'Donnell, gives every day the life of some saint of the Catholic calendar.

Espartero, who gave his adhesion to the *Progressistas'* programme in the late elections, has taken no part in the insurrection headed by Prim. The reason is obvious, for Espartero is much attached to the reigning dynasty of Isabella II, and is only anxious for the overthrow of O'Donnell.

A STRANGER IN PARIS

would not for a moment suppose, while walking through the streets of the capital and reading the papers in the *cafés*, that France is perhaps in a more unsettled state than Spain. Order prevails in the streets, it is true, but those who are acquainted with what is going on in the councils of the Government are not ignorant of the little harmony that there exists, and that we have many an O'Donnell and many a Prim waiting for an opportunity to substitute their private will for that of the head of the State.

THE OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS

is fixed for the 22d of January, but no fixed programme has as yet been decided on, for the question is with the Government, Shall we tighten or loosen the reins? Prince Napoleon, who is now again in favor with his Imperial cousin, is doing all he can to urge the Emperor to adopt liberal measures. As regards Napoleon III, those around about him affirm that he has never been more taciturn. Are the reflections of the modern Sphynx similar to those which agitated the mind of Charles the First, a year before he entered the Convent of Mt. Zulus, so admirably portrayed by Prescott in his history of Philip I? If the present calm the precursor of a storm? *Chi lo sa?* However, Napoleon III seems, for the present, to have quite given up any idea of annexing

BELGIUM, AND LEOPOLD II

can reign quietly on the throne left him by his father. M. Van Praet, Minister of the Household of the King of the Belgians, notified to the Emperor the accession of Leopold II to the throne. The Emperor and the ambassador exchanged words of *sympathy, verba volant scripta manent*, it will be said; and the writings of Prince Napoleon, when a prisoner at *Fiano*, must be considered to be more sincere than the words of Napoleon III. However, as the Emperor has assured the Belgian Ambassador of his desire to see the integrity of Belgium maintained, and as he has done nothing to prove the contrary, *we must* believe, if any veracity still remains in him. He has enough to do with home matters, for three years only separate him from

1869,

a date which seems no less important in the eyes of every one than 1852, when a new President of the Republic was to be elected. In 1869, the elections for the *Corps Legislatif* are to take place, and I prophesy that no deputies favorable to the Government will be elected. It is, therefore, in 1869 that there will be a struggle between the power which will grant no liberties and the country, which is determined to wrench these by force, if refused. An election which has just taken place in the Department of the Orne proves that the inhabitants of the provinces are following the

MARCH OF PROGRESS.

For the Department of the Orne is an agricultural one, and the farmers, for the most part very opulent, devote their attention to the breeding of cavalry horses—an important point, for it would naturally lead us to infer that they would be ever desirous of keeping on good terms with the Government. The contrary is, however, the case, as the candidate of the Ministry, M. de Mackan, will not, it is supposed, be re-elected; and much the same thing is taking place in many of the Departments.

In a constitutional country such circumstances might fail to attract attention. Should the election of 1869 prove unfavorable for the present Government, the Ministry would change, the Whigs would succeed the Tories, and there would be an end of the matter; but in France, can one imagine the Constitution of the year VIII exposed to such a conflict? It would be its deathblow without fail. The year 1869 has something *fatalistic* about it. Some hope in it, some fear it, it is indifferent to none; were it not for the exhibition of 1867, I think that the electoral agitation would commence next year. The conviction is that the Government will not await 1869, but that it will give us another edition of the *Coup d'Etat* of 1852. I cannot say that I share the general opinion, for the reason that a similar attempt, with impunity, would be impossible within a space of eighteen years' time. It also must be taken into consideration that the Prince Imperial will at that time be only fourteen years of age, and it is not by resistance that his father can expect to win the hearts of the people for his son. Napoleon III is now trying to sneak out of the alliance with Herr von Bismarck and Victor Emmanuel, and is trying to be sweet with the House of Hapsburg and other conservative powers of Europe.

THE SOLE THOUGHT OF NAPOLEON III,

at present, is to get out of the Mexican scrape with as good grace as possible, in order to steer clear of the United States. The Emperor wished to retard the opening of the Chambers, in hopes that Marshal Bazaine might be able to send us news of some great victory over Juarez, which would have enabled the French to retire from Mexico with the honors of war. This idea has been abandoned, as we hear nothing of the *important victory*. Napoleon III is now trying to calm the public spirit. Here is another proof of it. According to the terms of our convention of the 15th of September, the French troops will shortly quit Rome, leaving the Holy Father to the care and protection of his loving subjects.

FURY OF THE CLERGY.

In order to console the priests, the Government has decided upon prosecuting the celebrated editor, La Crois, for publishing the Holy Scriptures, with notes by Proudhon. The publisher says, in his defense, that atheistical books, such as the "Life of Christ," by Straus, Leverbock, and others, have been allowed to be published, and that Proudhon's Bible is much less offensive than these works. The Judge, however, informed him that he had the right of prosecuting or of not prosecuting. This will give you an idea of the state of things in France; and it is obvious that the Government is desirous of not making an enemy of the clergy, who are much moved at the whinings of the Pope on Christmas day and on the first day of the year. The Pope loses no opportunity of complaining, and it may be said that resignation is not amongst his many virtues. It is indeed hard to see oneself sliding down such an incline, when one measures with the eye the heights occupied by his predecessors.

THE COMING SESSION

will, no doubt, be of much interest, for we would seem to be on the eve, as it were, of *taking stock*. The *Corps Legislatif* has been very animated for the last month, and from all I hear, the Government is being picked to pieces without mercy. Many are now, I fear, preparing the way for a union with any party that might succeed the present Government. There is now a hubbub for the slightest cause possible. M. de Mouchy, who has lately married Princess Anna Murat, cousin of the Emperor, has been named a member of the Imperial Commission of the exhibition of 1867. As the Duke does not enjoy the reputation of great respectability, the nomination has given great offense.

Everybody is discontented—the civilian because the army is not reduced *enough*, and the soldier because it has been reduced *at all*. So we can sing with the song—"There's nae luck about the house." Notwithstanding this general discontent, nothing can dampen the love of

AMUSEMENT OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE,

or the rage for casinos; and the Diana of them, the incomparable Theresa, now shares the favors of the public with the popular writer, *Timotee Trimm*, whose daily articles in the *Petit Journal* delight the amusement-loving populace of Paris. Theresa is the representative of the low comic song, and *Timotee Trimm* that of the nauseous literature of the day, which is entirely taken up with the sayings and doings of the fallen sex. But I would fain be silent on the subject; with a free people such literature would be a disgrace, and I have too much self-respect to wish to vie with the organs of our Government. I will not, however, close my epistle without giving you a piece of news which will not be without interest. It has just been discovered that herds of French swine are being attacked by that terrible malady known in our country under the name of *Trichynes*. It is a small worm which is said to multiply with wondrous rapidity. A morsel of meat thus affected causes instantaneous death, and whole villages have fallen victims from eating of the same. The Government has ordered that medical men shall be attached to all the slaughter-houses of Paris. This may be of interest to your numerous readers, and I have thought it right to mention it.

General Prim.

General Prim, Lieutenant-General in the Spanish army, and Count of Reus by the creation of Queen Christina, was born in 1811, and educated to the profession of the army. In the war of the succession he took the side of Queen Isabella, and afterward of the Queen-mother Christina. After the flight of the latter he allied himself with the liberal party. In 1842 a suspicion fell upon him of complicity in the revolt of Saragossa, and he was compelled to seek safety by flight into France, whence, however, he the next year returned to take his seat in the Cortes, to which he had been chosen. On the return of the Queen-mother he reaped the reward of his fidelity by receiving at her hands his title of nobility, and the honorary appointment of Governor of Madrid. He was sent at the head of an expitionary force to suppress an outbreak in Catalonia; but again came under the suspicion of the Government, and a second time was compelled to seek safety by flight. When the Crimean war broke out he entered the Turkish service and won distinction by his conduct of affairs in Silistria. He was appointed in 1861 to command the Spanish contingent of the force sent to Mexico by the triple alliance; but on discovering the ulterior designs of the French Emperor, withdrew with his command from the expedition. He returned to Spain by way of the United States, and made a visit to the Army of the Potomac, then on the banks of the Chickahominy. It will be remembered that in a letter written at that time, and subsequently in a memoir on the American army, of which a translation was published in New York, he expressed great admiration of the military abilities of General McClellan and of the fortitude and endurance of the army.

THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS.

General Prim's friends aver that the district Prim now occupies is a battle-field of his own choice. It is near Villarubia de los Ojos that the rebel general possesses that country-house and those vast hunting-grounds which were his favorite haunt and delight for many months in the year. There is not a span of earth throughout that wild and lonely Mancha that is not as familiar to him as the play-ground of his boyhood. There is not one of the hinds and boors of that dreary region that is not as devoted to him as a foster brother. If he choose to play hide and seek with his enemies, or to carry on a harassing guerilla warfare against them, that is the very spot and those the elements that will enable him to hold on for months. South of the Toledo mountains a climate reigns that knows no winter, and the land which, with the favor of the inhabitants, would supply stores just sufficient for him, would starve any other troops.

The O'Donnell Revolt of 1854.

SERIOUS REMINISCENCES.

Paris (Jan. 10) Correspondence of London Times.

The Spanish Embassy here are calculated to puzzle rather than to enlighten. For three or four days Prim has been in full retreat. The first day he went to Aranjuez, not far from Madrid; from Aranjuez to Guenca, due east, towards the point where the boundaries of Lower Aragon and Valencia meet, and which must be about seventy-eight miles from his starting point. The second day, still according to the official despatch, he started back at an acute angle to the southwest, and reached Ciudad Real in hot haste towards the Sierra Morena; that is, over eighty miles from Aranjuez; and the third day, retreating still more hurriedly, he is found at a considerable distance on his way to the Portuguese frontier. It may be so, but it far exceeds in rapidity the celebrated march of Xenophon, who knew something about retreats.

As I have already observed, Prim may be a fugitive abandoned by his men, as the official despatches announce, but I have a vivid recollection of the revolt in 1854, headed by O'Donnell, who, like Prim, began with cavalry; and the coincidence of the accounts given of the movements of the two is wonderfully similar. In announcing O'Donnell's revolt the official despatch from Madrid stated that General Dulce, O'Donnell's principal associate, was degraded from his rank and honors; that martial law was proclaimed in Madrid, and a military commission, superseding the civil authorities, appointed; that a column of troops had sallied out to crush the rebels, who were posted at Alcala de Herrares, near the capital; that the troops were enthusiastic for the Government (of Sartorius), and that his success was certain.

On the 3d of July we heard from Madrid that the insurrection had utterly failed; that it was exclusively military, and that the population took no part whatever in it. The same day the telegraph stated that an encounter had taken place between O'Donnell's bands and the troops; that the loss of the former was very great; the garrison was faithful; Madrid was profoundly tranquil; the defeated rebels were returning to their allegiance; the news from the provinces most satisfactory, and the remnant of the rebels were escaping towards Toledo.

The day following we were informed that the troops and rebels were in front of each other a few miles outside of Madrid; that the fight had not yet commenced, but that the success of the troops was beyond doubt.

The next day we heard that the Queen had reviewed the troops in the Prado, and was received with unbounded enthusiasm by the army and the people; that by royal decree Generals O'Donnell, Ros de Elano, and Marino were degraded from their offices, titles, and decorations; that the troops had again attacked the rebels with advantage; that the latter were in full retreat; that the disloyal officers and men had returned to their allegiance; Madrid was profoundly tranquil, and the rest of the insurgents were seeking refuge in the mountains of Toledo. The French *Moniteur* confirmed the intelligence, and observed that if O'Donnell's object had been to draw the troops from the capital with a view to the rising of the population, it had failed, for the population continued profoundly tranquil.

On the 6th of July it was announced from Madrid that the Rebels were at Aranjuez, a column was about to march out to attack them, reinforcements were coming in to the Government from all quarters, Madrid was perfectly tranquil, and that nowhere was there any sympathy for the traitors.

On the 7th the *Moniteur* again announced the tranquillity of Madrid; and the Rebels, more disheartened, were still falling back before the troops.

On the 2d, the Madrid *Gazette* announced that the Queen had conferred on the colors of the regiments of Cuenca the cross of St. Ferdinand, and that the generals who had distinguished themselves in the "glorious action of Vicalvaro" had been named Grand Crosses of divers Orders, and the Governor of Madrid, at the same time, proclaimed that the insurgents were in full retreat, and the private soldiers who had been deceived by them were returning to their allegiance and asking pardon for their crime. On the 7th, Madrid despatches mention that the rebels were flying to Madrilejo and Mora; that the royal troops were between Aranjuez and Villasequilla; that they must certainly beat the enemy should they come up with them before gaining the frontier, and that profound tranquillity prevailed everywhere.

On the 10th and 11th it was the same; "the country tranquil, the insurgents still flying or deserting, the troops pressing hard upon them, and General Serrano, who had joined the Rebels, unable to gain any one to his cause." This continued till the 18th, when we all at once heard from San Sebastian and Perpignan that the garrison of Barcelona and of San Sebastian had revolted, and that General Zabala (the present Minister of War, who is in hot pursuit of Prim) had put himself at the head of the insurrection in the Basque provinces, and that the rising had become general.

On the 20th a despatch announced that Madrid had risen, troops and people joining; that the Prime Minister, Sartorius (Count St. Louis), had fled; that the Ministry was dissolved; that Saragossa was up; that Espartero was named chief of the army of the insurgents, and that General Zabala had joined him. Finally—"last scene of all, that ends this strange, eventful history"—the Madrid telegraph of the 31st sent us word of the publication of a royal decree reinstating Generals O'Donnell, Serrano, Ros de Olano, Concha, Messina, and Dulce in all the honors, titles, rank, and dignity from which they had been degraded a few days before, and annulling all the acts of the Sartorius Cabinet; that Espartero had entered Madrid in triumph, and that the Queen had issued a manifesto denouncing her late Ministers as calumniators, who had concealed the truth from her, naming Espartero President of the Council of Ministers, and the late rebel O'Donnell and others to seats in the Cabinet. The present revolt has begun like that of O'Donnells; how it will terminate I do not venture to say.

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FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000 00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	128,100 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194,365 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,550
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	15,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 00
$1,036,850 Par.	Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 27
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,253,630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George C. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
Robert Burton,
John D. Taylor,
Samuel E. Stokes,
J. F. Penistan,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvain,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 1y

THE PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co., OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,
Jeremiah Hacker,
Joshua H. Morris,
Richard Wood,
Richard Cadbury,
Henry Haines,
T. Wistar Brown,
William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

OFFICE. [7 28 1y
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1865, $2,501,297·04.

CAPITAL	$400,000
ACCRUED SURPLUS	997,869
PREMIUMS	1,103,428

Unsettled Claims, $12,745. Income for 1865, $301,000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829, OVER $5,000,000.

PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS.

DIRECTORS:

CHARLES N. BANCKER,
TOBIAS WAGNER,
SAMUEL GRANT,
JACOB R. SMITH,
GEORGE W. RICHARDS,
ISAAC LEA,
EDWARD C. DALE,
GEORGE FALES,
ALFRED FITLER,
FRAS. W. LEWIS, M. D.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro. tem. [3 25 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahoney,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmond Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28 1y

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 1y

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 153 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000.
Paid-up Capital, $150,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,
Charles A. Duy,
Wm. D. Lewis,
William B. Bullock,
Wm. N. Needles,
John D. Taylor,
Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Henry S. McComb,
Lemuel Coffin,
Chas. P. Bayard,
J. Hillborn Jones,
John Woodside.

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secre
3 30 1y

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.
WASHINGTON CITY, January 6, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer, or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity each of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The Oil may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 2d day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 5000 gallons of Colza or Lard Oil, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st day of May, 1866.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the Oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the Sperm Oil will be employed, viz.:—specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The Lard Oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Massachusetts.

The casks must be guaged, under the direction and personal supervision of the Inspecting Officer, by a custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the Oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, whether Sperm, Lard, or Colza, the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.
1 11 25t ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
December 19, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west; and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union or such other depot as may be designated in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and in the Territories of Arizona and Utah south of latitude 40 degrees north, east of longitude 114 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:—

On Route No. 1	$100,000
" " 2	200,000
" " 3	50,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed:—

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2 or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. A. POTTER,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.
12 22 38

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

NEWS JOTTINGS.

—It has been understood that Secretary McCulloch did not approve of the proposed increase of one hundred millions of the National Bank capital. It is proper to say, however, that Mr. McCulloch is in favor of this increase, which every day shows to be more and more necessary to the development of the business resources of the country. If Congress will so amend the National Bank Act as to require the banks to redeem at New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, this proposition is also recommended by Comptroller Clarke; and if adopted, it is difficult to see what objection there can be successfully urged to a proposition which not only results in an absolute reduction of ten millions of the currency, but changes one hundred millions of irredeemable greenbacks into ninety millions of National Bank notes, equally well secured, redeemable at the business centres, and subject to the legitimate business demands of the country, and yet not inflating the circulation when the business does not require it, as is the case with the present irredeemable legal tenders.

—The statements telegraphed from Toronto to the effect that Mr. Ferguson Blair, the new leader of the Canadian Ministry, has said in a speech that assurances had been received from Washington that the prohibition of the cattle trade from Canada would be immediately removed, has no foundation in fact. The Secretary of the Treasury has given no such assurance. The only thing which could even be construed as looking to such a result is the fact that a bill is in preparation, supplementary to that already passed, which gives the Secretary of the Treasury the power and discretion to declare the prohibition on cattle importation from any foreign country removed, whenever in his opinion the facts will warrant it.

—Raphael Semmes, of *Alabama* notoriety, Rear-Admiral and Brigadier-General, etc., has himself prepared an elaborate argument, which has been presented to the President by his counsel, Judge Hughes, in which he claims the benefit of the Sherman-Johnston parole, and that under this parole he is entitled to be discharged from prison until he shall be tried and convicted.

—Grau has taken his opera troupe back to Chicago, and is playing *L'Africaine* there, but is received very coldly by the press, because he "proved recreant to his solemn promises" by producing it first in Cincinnati.

—"The Wearing of the Green" has at last got into the hand organs, and the public must be prepared for its dulcet tones for the next year or two.

—What notes compose the most favorite tunes, and how many tunes do they compose? Bank-notes—they make for-tunes.

—In York, England, a fellow who attempted his own life has been sentenced to three months imprisonment.

—According to recent statistics there is in Europe one soldier for every seventy-five inhabitants.

—Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands has arrived at Florence, Italy, with a large number of attendants.

—Toast by a perfect brute:—Woman, now and forever, one and insufferable.

—The Boston *Courier* is hereafter to be called "The Boston *Evening Commercial*."

—Lake Superior mines turned out 9056 tons of copper last year.

—Large numbers of freedmen are leaving Texas; many of them returning to Louisiana.

HATS AND CAPS.

TEMPLE

OF

FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

BOURNE,

123tuths3m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

HYDE'S PATENT

AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING

COFFEE BROWNER,

FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS,

Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee

By this Machine the Coffee is **SWEATED** brown, instead of being **BURNED** brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more **AROMA** than when done in the usual way.

A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.

CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT STOVE FOR HEATING PURPOSES.

They work like a charm, **ALWAYS** giving entire **SATISFACTION.**

For particulars call or send for a circular, which contains testimonials from many of the

United States Hospitals,

First-class Hotels,

and Grocers

Now having them in use. Also,

HYDE'S PATENT

AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING

FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,

On the same principle, being in the form of a **STOVE COVER.** Will suit any **STOVE** or **RANGE.** The Coffee is browned **PERFECTLY UNIFORM** in a **FEW MINUTES' TIME.**

ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the **SAME STRENGTH** as two roasted in the usual way, **BESIDES** giving the Coffee in **ALL ITS PURITY** and **FRAGRANCE.**

For sale by

HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING, AND STOVE STORES GENERALLY.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

HYDE & TINGLEY,

No. 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue,

16stuth1mo PHILADELPHIA

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases, Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

115 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

NEW MUSIC STORE.—WILLIAM H BONER & CO.,
No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.
Dealers in American and Foreign Music; Pianos, Melodeons, and Musical Instruments of all kinds; also, a superior quality of Strings constantly on hand. 11 7 3m

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.—Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book "A," pages 503-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book "E," page 170, etc., to secure the payment of bonds of said Company to the amount of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, in the payment of the interest due on more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the bonds secured by said mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said Company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction, upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON *Trustee* as aforesaid *and Mortgagee* in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid, as said Mortgage provided, I will, upon Monday, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular, the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description, acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property, included and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, formerly the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, thence extending northwardly to and through the borough of Philipsburg, Rush township, Centre county, and there terminating. Said section of said railroad, between the points aforesaid, being about twenty miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

connected with said section of said Road and belonging to said Company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Mount Pleasant one siding about 200 feet long.

At 11¾ mile Post, one quarry siding about 383 feet long.

At Summit, 13th Mile Post, a second track siding about 1330 feet long.

At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit, with the right of way for all beyond the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1600 feet.

At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long.

At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2784 feet, total length, with the right of way for the same.

At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, to a warehouse lot owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2975 feet long; and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of the Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines, in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2354 feet long, and also 600 feet additional Railroad track extending up Moshannon creek; together with the right of way therefor, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges, and trestle-works necessary heretofore.

At Dunbar, one siding about 370 feet long.

At Steiner's, one siding about 223 feet long.

At Philipsburg, three sidings about 1500 feet total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Gardener's Station, near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station, lot 66 by 100 feet, together with a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Mount Pleasant a Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with woodsheds attached, and all water rights, fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.

One warehouse lot, containing 147 perches, situated in the town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county.

At 21½ Mile Post, a lot of ground containing 69 perches, intended for a foreman's dwelling house.

At Philipsburg, one station lot, containing 48 perches with one frame passenger station, 50 feet by 20 feet, and one temporary frame warehouse, 50 feet by 20 feet, built thereon.

At Philipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 85-100 acres, with

One frame Warehouse, 90 feet by 30 feet.

One frame Engine House, 31 feet by 57 feet.

One iron Turn-Table, 50 feet in diameter.

And one frame Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind, appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE

The said Railroad Sidings Real Estate and premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $10,000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale, and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part by transferring and delivering to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them, in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale, to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $10,000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said trustee, in cash, within twenty days thereafter. Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee.
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 2 mthdm Nos 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

STOVES RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S

New Patent Deep Sand-Joint

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 4 1y No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 1y

ITALIAN MACCARONI

AND VERMICELLI,

FRESH IMPORTED,

For sale by

JAMES R. WEBB,

1 13 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.—Under and by virtue of the power vested in me, by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, in Mortgage Book B, page 118, etc., and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1861, in Mortgage Book E, page 406, etc., to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, in the payment of the interest due on more than twenty thousand dollars in amount of the bond secured by said mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than twenty thousand dollars in amount of the said bond the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said Company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as Trustee, in respect to the premises, I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee as aforesaid, and mortgagee in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, do hereby give notice that, in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid as in said mortgage provided, I will, upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas and Sons, auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale, by vendue or outcry, and will there sell, to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property and franchises of said Company, conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular, the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways depots or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the railroad of the said The Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, beginning on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone Station in Snyder township, Blair county; thence crossing the Little Juniata river, and running successively through Tyrone borough and Snyder township, in Blair county, and Taylor township, in Centre county, to the summit of the Allegheny mountains, and thence through Rush township, Centre county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg in Rush township aforesaid, and there terminating, being about twenty-three and a half miles in length, together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

Connected with said section of said Road, and belonging to said company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Tyrone one siding about 316 feet long.

At Tyrone Engine House, one Siding about 1284 feet long.

At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Intersection, two sidings about 1671 feet, total length.

At Mount Pleasant, one siding about 200 feet long.

At 11¾ Mile Post, one quarry siding about 383 feet long.

At Summit, 13th Mile Post, a second track siding about 1330 feet long.

At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit, with the right of way for all beyond the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1600 feet.

At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long.

At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2784 feet, total length, with the right of way for the same.

At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad to a warehouse lot owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2975 feet long; and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines, in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2354 feet long, and also 600 feet of additional Railroad track extending up Moshannon creek; together with the right of way therefor, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges, and trestle-works necessary therefor.

At Dunbar, one siding about 370 feet long.

At Steiner's, one siding about 223 feet long.

At Philipsburg, three sidings, about 1500 feet, total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with Office, 12 feet by 12 feet.

At Gardener's Station, near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station lot, 66 by 100 feet, together with a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, erected thereon; with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Mount Pleasant a Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with wood sheds attached, and all water rights, fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor.

One warehouse lot, containing 147 perches, situated in the town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county.

At 21½ Mile Post, a lot of ground, containing 69 perches, intended for a foreman's dwelling house.

At Philipsburg, one station lot, containing 48 perches, with one frame passenger station 50 feet by 20 feet, and one temporary frame warehouse, 50 feet by 20 feet, built thereon.

At Philipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 85-100 acres with

One frame Warehouse, 90 feet by 30 feet.

One frame Engine House 31 feet by 57 feet.

One iron Turn-table, 50 feet in diameter.

And one frame Water Station 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon, with all the water rights and fixtures, land and appurtenances needful therefor.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property, and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad sidings, real estate, and premises mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $10,000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale; and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said R. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part by transferring and delivering to the said R. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $10,000 thereof, required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee in cash, within twenty days thereafter. Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same, a conveyance of the premises aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises, may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 S. THIRD street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee
No. 42 S. THIRD street, Philadelphia.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,
10 30 f tF10 Philadelphia

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FLOUR,

"Pride of the West." "Mussulman."
"Eagle of Fort Wayne." "Lebanon Choice."
Lewistown." "Alternate."

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No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,

1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.—Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of thirty-five thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded in the payment of the interest due on more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the Bonds secured by said Mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said Bonds, the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said Mortgage mentioned the premises therein referred to and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, *Trustee* as aforesaid, and *Mortgagee* in trust for the holders of the Bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the Bonds to the amount aforesaid, as in said Mortgage provided, I will upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M Thomas and Sons, Auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property conveyed to me in Mortgage as aforesaid, and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived, and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad at or near Tyrone station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, thence extending northwardly to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three and one quarter miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone Station, and there terminating; said section of said road between the points aforesaid being about three and one-quarter miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

Connected with said section of said road, and belonging to said Company between said points, and the right of way for the same of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Tyrone, one siding, about 316 feet long.

At Tyrone Engine House, one siding about 1284 feet long.

At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad intersection, two sidings about 1671 feet total length.

AND, ALSO,

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with office 12 feet by 12 feet.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights-of-way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings, Real Estate, and Premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $5000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale, and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others to the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part, by transferring and delivering to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale, to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $5000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee, in cash, within twenty days thereafter.

Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street,
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
10 30 fwtF10 Philadelphia.

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NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,

First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut.

5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

G. C. REUKAUFF,

MANUFACTURER OF

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PICTURE FRAMES,

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PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.

OLD WORK REGILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 6 4m

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
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PHILADELPHIA.

Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Necklaces, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 3 15 1y

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, January 8, 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·05 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Way Mail Train at 9·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.

Express Train at 2·45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-east, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond will take the 9·15 A. M. Train.

As an additional accommodation for those holding Through Tickets for Baltimore, Washington and southern points, a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11·30 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express Train from New York.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·15 and 11·15 A. M., and 3·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 3·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 7·00, 8·15, and 9·30 A. M., and 3·00 and 5·00 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8·15 A. M., 3·30 and 5·00 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 12·00 M., and 4·30 and 9·55 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 8·01, 8·58, and 10·14 A. M., and 12·36, 3·43, 5·01, 5·44 and 10·20 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 8·25 A. M. Way Mail; 1·10 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 9·25 P. M. Express.

An Accommodation Train for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations will leave Baltimore at 4·10 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 9·52 A. M., 3·23, and 11·50 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 12·27, 5·13, and 10·33 A. M., and 4 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·05 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11·15 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

A special train will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington for intermediate stations at 9 P. M.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 9·35 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.

Freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·04 P. M.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 10·02 A. M., and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

6 5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington; the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North river, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1 1 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further Notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6, and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane Wissahicken, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, and 7 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, and 5 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 6½, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, and 7 P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 5½, and 8 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Daily, except Sundays

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M., to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger due 8 P. M.

For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc., at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.

Freight train will leave Philadelphia, from Sandford's wharf, at 10 A. M., and Camden at 12 M.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.

A Special Messenger accompanies each through train.

Office No. 5 Walnut street 9 16 9m

1865 —PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and it is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train 1·00 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 11·10 A. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail Train, 7·20 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 7·20 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change, both ways, between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 6·00 P. M., arrive at Erie at 3·37 A. M.

Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 1·15 P. M.

No change of cars between Erie and New York.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

And for freight business of the Company's Agents—S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.
ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS
AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8·00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc., etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·35 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·50 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9·00 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·05 A. M. and 2·30 Noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9·00 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without charge.

Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half-fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6·00 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for all principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express	2·25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)	2·25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket	2·25
2d Class Ticket	1 50

At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express	$3·00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express	2·25

The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 A. M., 10·50, 3, 5 and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes.

Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

For New York, and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each Train, run from the Depot. On Sundays omnibuses will leave Walnut street wharf at 6 P. M. to connect with 6·45 P. M. line.

Fifty Pounds of Baggage only allowed each Passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston.

Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at 3 Walnut st.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will leave from foot of Cortland street

At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.

At 7 and 10 and 11½ A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.

From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

At 12 M., 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.

Jan. 15, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the New Depot, at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets.

The cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway run to and from this Depot. They leave Front street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the time of departure of each Train, and allow about 30 minutes for a trip. Their cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train, and connections are made with all roads crossing Market street.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets at 6·45 P. M., to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail, and at 10·25 P. M. with Philadelphia Express.

Mann's Baggage Express is located at No. 31 S. Eleventh street. Parties desiring Baggage taken to the trains can have it done at reasonable rates upon application to him.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT, THUS:—

LEAVE.

Erie Express	at	7·30 A. M.
Mail Train	"	8·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	"	10·00 "
Fast Line	"	12·00 M.
Parkesburg	"	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	"	2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	"	4·00 "
Paoli Train, No. 2	"	5·30 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	"	7·30 "
Philadelphia Express	"	11·10 "

ARRIVE.

Cincinnati Express	at	1·30 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	"	7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	"	8·20 "
Parkesburg Train	"	9·30 "
Erie Express	"	11·20 "
Lancaster Train	"	12·30 P. M.
Fast Line	"	1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	"	4·40 "
Day Express	"	5·45 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	"	8·40 "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily (except Saturday). All other trains daily (except Sunday).

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full information as to fare and accommodation, apply to

FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 Dock Street

YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR BALL.

A Cosmopolitan Carnival—First Full Masquerade of the Season—A Festival of Foolery—Its Freaks, Frivolities, and Frolics—Laughable Incongruities of the Affair—A Brilliant Bit of Buffoonery—Grotesque Garbs and Guises.

"Care in our coffins drives the nails, no doubt,
While Mirth, with merry fingers, plucks them out."

The *Bal Masque* of the "Young Mænnerchor" passed off in splendid style at the Academy last night—that is to say, this morning. It was the first *real* masquerade and carnival we have had this season, literally speaking. Every person who stepped upon the dancing-floor, or occupied a parquet circle seat, was either masqued or fancifully costumed, of necessity, and the most grotesque features of the ancient Venetian carnivals were faithfully reproduced. In fact, this reproduction was so faithful, that it almost became tedious.

In some respects the ball did not come up to the general expectation which advertising had created of it; in other respects it was as fully a success as any ball of the kind we have ever had in Philadelphia; and in still other respects it surpassed all predecessors. It had been announced that the number of tickets sold was "limited," so that no inconvenience or crowding need be anticipated; but the limit must have been a most comprehensive and liberal one, for very many ladies were compelled to stand all through the entertainment.

The musical arrangements were in charge of Mr. Carl Sentz, musical director of the Mænnerchor, who had as coadjutors Messrs. Mark Hassler, Cunnington, and Bergman. So far as it went the music was excellent; but, like the issue of tickets, it was very "limited," especially during the early portion of the evening; and for five minutes at a time, or longer, the throng upon the floor would either be motionless, or mixed up in laughable confusion, waiting or hunting for a chance to dance.

It must be confessed, that in the early part of the evening there was an apparent mismanagement or lack of management in the floor business. Nobody seemed to be in chief command, and nobody seemed to know what was to be done or to be expected.

The arrival of "Prince Carnival," about 10 P.M., was likewise in the nature of a *fiasco*, and rather ludicrous than imposing by its allegorical splendor. The curtain rolling up, revealed the Prince and an unknown Princess on his arm, descending from the clouds in a supposititious chariot. Neither the Prince nor his Queen of Folly were masked, as they should have been; and they were permitted to alight upon the floor, from their celestial trip, in almost unbroken silence—the audience breathlessly waiting to see what they were going to do. The only ovation or reception they were tendered was a trio of cheers from the society and promenaders. Then a ring was formed, and the Queen struck out in a fancy dance, which was well done, and very interesting.

But, notwithstanding these drawbacks, the ball was a most brilliant affair, and, considering that it was the first one given by this society, it must be admitted a great success. There was almost infinite variety of entertainment. The floor was crowded with costumes of every conceivable texture, hue, and shape, from pasteboard to velvet, and from pill-boxes to stuffed elephants.

Perhaps the most comprehensive way to describe, in our allotted space, an affair of such admitted grandeur, will be to regard it as appealing in turn to each of the five senses—sight, hearing, smell, touch, and taste.

To the eye, most of all, the grandeur of the ball irresistibly appealed. The house had been adorned most artistically by Mr. William Rolin and assistants. Around the front of the balcony, family circle, and amphitheatre, tri-colored bunting was tastily festooned, the claspings being carved, with shields containing the coats of arms of the States, and of various foreign nations. A row of chandeliers along the sides of the stage made the illumination of the building complete. Pretty arrangements of evergreens and variegated lanterns adorned the proscenium and lent freshness and cheerfulness to the gay scene. The auditorium was comfortably filled with gayety and fashion, and from the upper circle the view to be enjoyed was sparkling, varied, and comic. An army of ludicrous characters moved in most amusing contrast with thousands of couples dressed in fanciful and rich attire.

So much, in a general way, for the *coup d'œil*, which embraced the brilliant hues of innumerable prisms; the ball-room throng, especially, in their fresh and pretty colors outrivalling the attractions of a royal parterre. The sounds of the ball, too, were curious, yet grateful to the sense. The lively and inspiriting strains of the orchestra, the rattling and shuffling of feet in "poetic measures," the jingle of jester's bells, the crack of the huntsmen's whips, the thump of heavy Yorkshire clogs, the piteous outcries of apes, the bleating of calves, and the "silvery laughter" of plantation darkies, making a sort of harmonious babel long to be remembered.

The sweetest perfumes also were commingled in "a balm of a thousand flowers," the perfumes of bouquets, cologne, otto of roses, and bergamot making grateful concord with the odor of fried oysters and coffee. The supper was like all such affairs—no worse, perhaps, than the carnival supper, and decidedly no better. Everything that was not eaten up was cold. Waiters despatched on hurried missions came back "no more forever;" and the few who went out of the supper-room with self-complacent satisfaction lighting up their visages, were fortunate exceptions.

One of the principal features of the entertainment was the grand march which opened the ball. The musicians headed the line and were followed by the floor managers. An "elephant," which was almost the natural size of the "crater" itself, was borne by two men. A young lady of rare beauty was seated on its back, and elicited considerable applause and admiration.

The whole affair was one of the most pleasant and successful of the kind that ever was given in the city, and its repetition will be hailed with delight and satisfaction.

One of the principal features of the Masquerade Carnival was the costumes assumed by the floor managers of the Association. They were dressed in plain black suits, trimmed with silver and gold, their hats being dark felt adorned with long flowing cords of gold. They presented a handsome appearance.

"Waddilove" also made his *debut* on the boards, the same gentleman taking that character as represented it at the ball of "La Coterie Carnival." Various kinds and sizes of the ape species were also there in goodly numbers, performing numerous antics, and particularly taking pleasure in tripping the clown and making the most distressing grimaces at the fairer part of the monkey sex.

Numbers of "Daughters of the Regiment" were visible, leaning on the arms of "Richards," and innumerable quantities of "Pocahontas" waltzing with bears of every description. "King Charles II" was deeply interested in visiting the box where the charming "Ophelia" was resting her weary limbs, after having danced with the meditating "Hamlet," as she declared, the forty-fifth time. "Beamish McCoul" escorted the beautiful "Arrah-na-Pogue," and "Colonel O'Grady" appeared deeply jealous at the insult offered by the aspiring young Fenian "McCoul."

Politicians were also visible, a Copperhead having two faces (which is significant of that fraternity) taking a prominent part in the mass meeting of clowns and asses. The negro portion of the community particularly avoided this interesting member of one of the "F. F. V.'s," and who was looked upon, not as the ghost of ("Hamlet's" father), but the last reminiscences of the "Great Confederacy," and that soon will be defunct.

MR. SEWARD'S SOUTHERN TRIP.

His Movements in the West Indies—Arrival and Reception at St. Thomas—Interview with General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Ex-President of Mexico—The United States will not Permit the Establishment of an Empire in Mexico—Banquet to Mr. Seward at the Palace of the Captain-General of Cuba, Etc., Etc.

ST. THOMAS, W. I., January 12.—Secretary W. H. Seward arrived here in the *De Soto* on the 9th instant. On the 10th he paid a visit to the ex-President of Mexico, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. They had a conference of an hour. Report says that the Secretary of State told him that the Monroe doctrine would be enforced, and on no account would the United States permit an empire in Mexico.

After this interview he returned on board, and at 6 o'clock landed again and drove to the Governor's mansion, where he dined. He left for St. Croix on the 11th, at about 2 o'clock.

It is probable that Mr. Seward will proceed from St. Croix to St. Domingo, where he no doubt will make the acquaintance of the recently inaugurated President of the Dominican Republic, Buenaventura Baez, and at the same time will take a glance at the ancient residence of Columbus, his dungeon, as well as several antiquities appertaining to this memorable individual, the most prominent feature among which is the small chapel where the first mass was read by Columbus and his clergy.

A singular incident worthy of not occurred. When the *De Soto* anchored some boats boarded the steamer; in one of them was a black woman (washer by trade), who, seeing a man standing at the bulwark, not knowing him to be the Secretary, handed him a paper, crying, "Massa, please hand my credentials to the officers." The Secretary obeyed most kindly and promptly.

The following extract is from the St. Thomas *Tilende* of the 10th instant:—

The United States war steamer *De Soto*, Captain Walker, arrived here yesterday morning direct from the City of Washington, which she left on the morning of the 1st inst. It is with much satisfaction we announce that she has on board the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of the State Department of the United States, and Mr. Frederick Seward, Under Secretary, with two ladies. The honorable and venerated statesman and family visited our shore yesterday forenoon, and, on leaving for the ship, made known, through the American Consul, that he would at three o'clock be willing to receive on board any gentlemen who might be desirous of an interview with him.

In accordance with this intimation many gentlemen, and more especially the greater part of the Consuls accredited here, availed themselves of the rare opportunity of forming the acquaintance of so distinguished a personage. His Excellency the Vice-Governor also went on board and received a salute, to which Fort Christian replied. The satisfaction experienced at the reception given to those who went on board, we believe, is unanimous, and the pleasurable feelings which this occasion has brought forth will remain indelibly impressed on the minds of all who participated therein.

It would read as stereotype were we to attempt to allude to the courteous, affable, generous, and frank manner of this exalted statesman, since enough of that is known to make it needless on our part. Mr. Seward intends to be here forty-eight hours from the time of his arrival, and it is our most sincere wish that he may during that time find enough on our little island to interest and amuse. From all we can learn, the visit of Mr. Seward and family to the West Indies is one purely of recreation, and we trust and hope it may prove amply so to them. From hence we believe the *De Soto* proceeds to St. Domingo.

HAVANA, January 23.—The steamship *Creole* arrived here yesterday from New Orleans, and leaves to-day at noon for New York, carrying from me but a single item of interest, which is the arrival here, on the United States steamer *De Soto*, from Port au Prince, Hayti, of Mr. Seward and party, who are staying at the Almy Hotel. The distinguished visitors have been shown every attention by the authorities here, and if they all woke up this morning without headaches it is a great wonder; for no later than last night they were entertained by the Captain-General, who gave them a most sumptuous banquet, at which all the notables of Havana were present to do them honor.

It is impossible for me at this time to give a detailed account of the sayings and doings at the palace, which was in a blaze of light inside and out, as if the Queen's birthday or some other national festival were being celebrated. A grand serenade is spoken of as quite likely to come off to-night, which will be quite as much enjoyed, no doubt, by the crowd outside as those within Mrs. Almy's walls—a most excellent quality in all serenades. We shall expect Mr. Seward to present himself to us on the balcony and bow his thanks, in return for which there shall be an uproarious clapping of hands, or even something like three cheers may be attempted. The music will be good, the compliment graceful, and every one will go home pleased with himself and his neighbors.

The French transport *Meuse* arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz, with seven hundred and thirty-two soldiers who have served out their regular term and are returning to the bosoms of their families.

The steamer *Moro Castle*, from New York, arrived yesterday morning, with one hundred and five passengers.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Blaspheming in the streets is now a punishable offense in Turkey.

—The first Directory of San Francisco was published in September, 1850. It contains 3208 names. The Directory of 1852 contained 8500 names; of 1854, 13,000 names; of 1856, 12,000 names; of 1858, 18,500 names; of 1859, 21,500 names; of 1860, 26,000 names; of 1861, 29,000 names; of 1862, 34,000 names; of 1863, 38,000 names; of 1864, 42,000 names; while this year the number is nearly 45,000. The Business Directory of this year contains 13,000 names of the firms doing business in that city. The population of the city in August last was estimated at 119,100, of which the floating or transient portion was 9000.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Trial of Tristram and Clark—Tristram Pleads Guilty—Clark Proposes to Fight.

The announcement of the trial of the men suspected of the robbery of the Adams Express Company's treasure-box attracted a great crowd of people to the intensely quiet but enterprising city of Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday morning.

With the main features of this most extraordinary case the public is passably familiar. If it knew all about the details, it would be wiser than the Company, its counsel, and its detectives, all of whom are as yet literally in the dark as to the men who took the money from the car, the place where it was taken, and the time at which the crime was committed.

Americans are known the world around as cute, smart, and careful of their own, but for all that they are the most reckless, inconsiderate, and trusting people on the face of the earth. A moment's glance at the history of the past year will convince us that the men "who went it blind" in oil, copper, gold, and timber stocks are much more confiding than cute, but to no more perfect illustration or exemplification of the national inconsiderateness can we point than to the absolutely reckless patronage of expresses, expressmen, and express-wagons in this and every great city.

Let a man call himself an expressman, let him have a horse, wagon and badge, and we trust him with gold and silver, with apparel and goods, indifferent to his name, character, or responsibility. Who of the thousands that daily patronize the dozen or more expresses that run between this and the adjacent cities—Brooklyn, Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, and so on—knows or cares about the integrity or responsibility of those he trusts? And yet trunks filled with valuable dresses, boxes with presents, packages with the result of a "day's shopping"—all manner of truck—are given into the hands of these parties with the most implicit faith, simply because they have on their caps the magic word "Express."

To a more notable extent this has been fostered by the patronage of expresses going to and fro between this and cities far remote. Nearly every company originated its enterprise with a carpet-bag and trunk. None of them had capital to any extent, and a loss such as this borne by the Adams Express Company, would not only have crippled the majority of them in days gone by, but to-day they would find it difficult with assets and credit to meet the eight months' notes they would try to give as satisfaction to their patrons.

It is only, then, when some tremendous shock like this comes upon the community, like a clap of thunder from a clear sky, that the public is brought to a stand-point of observation and reflection; and it is to be hoped, and indeed presumed, that for awhile at least we will take care that the parties to whom we intrust our goods, greenbacks, and gold will be those who can make good its possible loss rather than those who, like ourselves, would be utterly upset and carried down the river of destruction by the calamity.

With the capital, accumulations, wealth, and credit of the Adams Express Company we have nothing to do, beyond chronicling the fact that it is, as it has been for many years, ever able, prompt and ready to meet its obligations, never yet deeming it policy or finding it necessary to put off a settlement until a more convenient season. On the night of the 6th of January, 1866, the Boston mail train from this city took out the regular Adams Express car, under charge of Messenger Moore.

Besides the ordinary amount of freight, the iron safe contained a large amount of money—several hundreds of thousands of dollars—the exact amount of which it is not deemed desirable, for police reasons, to place before the public. On the arrival of the train at New Haven it was found that the car had been opened, the safe rifled, the money and government bonds taken, and that the thief or thieves were gone.

The Company had two duties to perform—one to the public and one to itself. It discharged them—first at sight paying every dollar of the loss, without a moment's hesitation or a moment's delay; the other, the discovery, capture, and punishment of the criminals, was at once begun, and yesterday, at Bridgeport, one of the final scenes in the melodrama was enacted.

The story of the suspicion, arrest, and confession of one of the parties will be detailed at length on the trial of the other, though it is very doubtful if the actual facts of the robbery itself are disclosed for many months to come. The two unhappy men who were caught at the time, and who are now in the clutches of the law, were by no means the actual handiworkers of the crime, nor do they participate in the plunder, though it would look as if they alone are to bear the consequences before the courts of justice.

The two men charged with the robbery are Augustus Tristram and Thomas Clark, both residents and possibly natives of this city. Tristram, who has confessed his participation in the affair, and thrown himself upon the clemency of the court, has a lovely young wife, who stands nobly by him with true womanly devotion in his hour of need, and two very interesting children. He is a young man, not over thirty; was formerly an expressman in some city employ. His family reside in Horatio street.

The other man, Thomas Clark, probably an alias, is about the same age, single, and of a different mould. Tristram is apparently penitent, appreciates the fearful gravity of his position, and begs piteously for mercy. Clarke is bound to fight it out, and the company propose to afford him the opportunity.

Clarence A. Seward, Esq., and Mr. Beardsley are the counsel for the Express, and Judge Stewart, whose name seems to be a household word in all homes of crime and trouble, appears for the accused. The 8 A. M. train to Bridgeport yesterday was crowded, of course, the cars were hot and close, the passengers annoyed and uncomfortable.

The witnesses on the part of the prosecution were numerous, and came from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, including bankers, clerks, detectives, and employes of the company; the witnesses for the defense were *nil*, and the only partisan of either defendant was the tearful wife of the confessed criminal Tristram.

The defendants admit, because they could not avoid it, that they had the money, and account for it by saying that after the robbery was committed by others whose names as yet are undisclosed, they were in the place of deposit, dug up the money, took it to old man Tristram's in Norwalk, and sent it by him to the rendezvous in this city. To Mr. Spooner, the Superintendent of the New England Division, is due much of the credit attaching to the prompt discovery and arrest of the robbers.

When the New Haven agent, Mr. Webb, entered the car he found two money packages on the floor, one containing $130,000, the other $80,000. He at once procured a policeman, who went by the down train to Bridgeport, where the cars were detained three-quarters of an hour for Mr. Spooner, who searched the cars there, and carefully watched the passengers who got on at the other stations.

One was muffled up in a most extraordinary manner, and attracted the attention of Mr. Spooner, who caused him to be "shadowed," as indeed were many others, the result being the discovery of Tristram's house and leading to the subsequent developments. The case will be of the greatest interest, and it is by no means certain that Clark will stand as firm as he does now when called upon to plead.

The trial was set down for yesterday, before Judge Butler, and Judge Stuart was prepared with Tristram to plead "guilty." In consequence of the death of a member of the local bar, the Court adjourned until to-day at nine o'clock, at which time Tristram will enter his plea, and Clark will be arraigned for trial.—*New York Times.*

—The Mint of Paris is now striking a medal to commemorate the restoration of the cathedral of Notre-Dame, having on one side the image of the Virgin with the Infant Jesus in her arms and leaning upon a design of the facade of the building; on the reverse is a long inscription.

THIRD EDITION

FROM NEW ORLEANS

Gen. Sheridan Stops "Emigration" to Mexico.

THE BAGDAD AFFAIR.

Correspondence Between Generals Weitzel and Mejia.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29.—General Sheridan to-day refused to allow emigrants to leave here for Mexico, acting under orders from Washington. He, however, does not prevent vessels from going.

Ex-Governor Rollins died here to-day. Both Houses of the Legislature have adjourned from respect to his memory.

The Mississippi is falling, and the great Marganza Levee, in the parish of Point Coupe, will be repaired on Tuesday so as to keep out the water. German laborers are arriving in that parish under contract to work on the plantations.

The salt lines are now at a stand. The new gulf will soon be prepared to furnish 1000 sacks per day for export.

The official correspondence between Weitzel and Mejia, regarding the Bagdad affair, is published. The former states that he sent three hundred men to Bagdad at the request of Escobado, purely as an act of humanity, and not to perform military service for either party.

Mejia replied briefly, stating that he had notified his Government of all the occurrences that took place at Bagdad. The French naval commander, before his departure for Vera Cruz to report the matter, officially protested, in a short note, against the invasion of Mexico by American soldiers.

Arrived, steamships *Star of the Union*, *Fung Shuey*, *Flag*, and *Metamora*, from New York, and *Raleigh*, from Charleston, with the cargo of the steamer *Cromwell*.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, January 30.

Personal.

Generals Meade, Merritt, and Hancock have arrived here, and Generals Sheridan, Terry, and Fisk are expected. The three latter will appear before the Reconstruction Committee.

Smuggling.

Investigations recently made by the Commissioner of Customs relative to the smuggling on the Canadian border have exhibited the fact that the hostile Indians of Minnesota and Dakotah have for a long time past been supplied with rifles of the Enfield pattern by English smugglers.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, leaves to-day for the principal cities of Maine and Massachusetts, where he will deliver addresses on the condition of the Freedmen in the Southern States.

The Constitutional Amendment.

Two speeches are to be made on the Constitutional Amendment, and then the vote will be taken.

Views of the President.

The statement of the views of the President published yesterday, were made public by consent of the two persons concerned, the President, and Senator Dixon, of Connecticut.

The Reconstruction Question.

Sixty-nine (69) members of the House of Representatives have made preparations for the delivery of speeches on the subject of reconstruction. Their names have all been entered for that purpose, and they will speak in rotation.

Important Rumors.

Rumors, with more than the ordinary foundation for sensation reports, are rife that Jeff. Davis is to be speedily brought to trial before a Military Commission. The gathering of Major-Generals, to which yesterday's despatches alluded, it is said, is with reference to this trial, which is to be made imposing with distinguished names. It is certain that the Generals are here ostensibly to consult upon military matters, but really, if we may believe the report, to organize a Court for the trial of the head of the late Rebel Confederacy.

Arrival of General Thomas.

Major-General Thomas arrived here yesterday for the purpose of taking part in the consultation of the military chiefs. The news he brings with him from Tennessee agrees in all important particulars with the statements made by Governor Brownlow in his letter to Speaker Colfax.

The West Indies and Brazil.

NEW YORK, January 29.—The *Herald's* St. Thomas letter says there was a report there that Secretary Seward had told Santa Anna that the Monroe Doctrine would be enforced, and on no account would the United States permit an Empire in Mexico. The cholera had somewhat abated in the principal towns in Guadaloupe, but retained its full force in the interior, and there had been no diminution of deaths, which numbered in all 11,200.

The *World's* Havana letter says that Secretary Seward had an interview there with an Aid of Maximilian, but does not profess to know what passed.

The *Herald's* Rio letter gives the full letter from Lopez to General Mitre. Instead of being a proposition for peace, it alleges that the allies have conducted the war in a barbarous manner, and threatens reprisals, and to prosecute the war with renewed vigor.

Mitre denies the charge, and warns Lopez against pushing matters to an extremity. There are no indications of peace.

The Clare Trial for Murder in Baltimore.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, January 30.—The Clare murder trial is still progressing. No jury has yet been obtained. A large number of talesmen have been summoned. The Court House is literally crowded. The prisoner looks pale and unconcerned.

Explosion of a Locomotive.

BOSTON, January 30.—An engine on the Lowell Railroad exploded yesterday afternoon while standing on a siding at Winchester. Mr. Pingrel, the engineer, was badly scalded, and a flagman was, it is feared, fatally injured.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 30.—Messrs. Nichols, Donovan, and others, presented remonstrances against Sunday car travel.

Mr. Ridgway presented a petition in favor of Sunday travel, and one from the bankers and merchants of Philadelphia favorable to an act authorizing persons to testify in their own cases.

The Message of the Governor was read.

House of Representatives.

Nothing was done but reading the Message of the Governor.

Burning of a Jail.

CINCINNATI, January 30.—A special despatch to the *Enquirer* says the jail and city guard house at Marietta, Georgia, were burned recently, and thirteen prisoners perished in the flames.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, January 30, 1866.

The Stock Market continues unsettled and dull, with the exception of Catawissa Railroad, which is the most active on the list; about 8500 shares sold at 33@34 for preferred, the latter rate an advance of ⅝ on the closing price last evening, and common do. at 22½@23, the latter rate an advance of 2; Camden and Amboy sold at 116; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54¾, an advance of ¼; Little Schuylkill at 31; North Pennsylvania at 35@35½, an advance of ½; Lehigh Valley at 61¼; and Philadelphia and Erie at 29; 49½ was bid for Reading, 54½ for Minehill, 38 for Elmira preferred, and 44 for Northern Central.

Government bonds are firmly held, but there is very little doing. 7·30s sold at 98⅝. 103½ was bid for 6s of 1881; 102½ for old 5-20s; and 92¼ for 10-40s. State and City loans are without change. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 86, and new City 6s at 90½@91.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is nothing doing. 71 was bid for Second and Third; 40 for Fifth and Sixth; 52 for Tenth and Eleventh; 12 for Seventeenth and Nineteenth; 33¾ for Hestonville; 25½ for Girard College; and 21 for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand at full prices. 202½ was bid for North America; 138 for Philadelphia; 50½ for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 102 for Southwark; 50 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard; 71 for Western; and 61½ for City.

Canal shares are rather better. Susquehanna sold at 9; and Delaware Division at 31. 21¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 27½ for preferred do.; 51 for Lehigh Navigation; 113 for Morris preferred; and 57 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

In Oil shares there is very little doing. Ocean sold at 16¼; and Spencer at 1½.

The Long Island Railroad Company will pay a quarterly dividend of two per cent., February 26, at the National Bank of North America, New York.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.
FIRST BOARD

$500 U S 7 30s July. 98⅝	100 sh N Pa R....s60 35½
$100 do....June 98⅝	100 sh do.....s60 35½
$1000 Pa W L'n.....101	5 sh do......... 35
$4000 Pa 5s.......... 86	200 sh Ph & E....s30 29
$5000 do.......... 86	100 sh do.......s5 29
$1000 do.......... 86	100 sh Fulton Coal... 7¼
$600 City 6s. new.... 90½	100 sh do......... 7¼
$500 do.......... 90½	100 sh Catawissa pf.. 34
$7000 do......... 91	100 sh do......... 34¼
$2500 do......... 91	100 sh do......... 33¾
$5000 do......... 91	800 sh do.......s10 33¾
$5000 do......... 91	100 sh do......... 34¼
$5000 do......... 91	100 sh do.........c 34¼
$200 do......... 91	100 sh do......... 34¼
$1000 Reading '70 b18 93	100 sh do......... 34¼
400 sh Ocean........ 16¼	100 sh do......s10 34¼
100 sh Catawissa..... 23	100 sh do......s10 34¼
100 sh do......... 22½	100 sh do......s10 34
100 sh do......... 22¼	100 sh do.....s10 34
800 sh Maple S ..s30 4½	100 sh do......s10 34¼
300 sh Spencer O b30 1½	100 sh do......s10 34¼
300 sh do.....s30. 1½	100 sh do.....b30 34¼
500 sh do.......s30 1½	100 sh do.....b30 34¼
100 sh Union Can pf 5¼	100 sh do......s10 34
100 sh do......... 5¼	100 sh do......s10 34
100 sh Susq Can...... 9	200 sh do......... 34
100 sh Del Div........ 81	400 sh do.....s10 34¼
6 sh Cam & Am....116	200 sh do.....b10. 34¼
2 sh Penna R....... 54¾	400 sh do......s10 34¼
24 sh Norrist'n R.... 54	200 sh do......b10 34¼
80 sh do......... 54	300 sh do......s10 34¼
7 sh Lit Sch....... 31	200 sh do......... 34¼
16 sh Minehill...... 54¼	100 sh do.....b30. 34¼
10 sh Lehigh Val... 61¼	100 sh do......... 34¼

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by F. T. Walton, No. 208 S. Fourth street.
FIRST CALL.

100 sh Reading....s30 49⅞	500 sh Tionesta...... ¼
100 sh do......s30 49⅞	100 sh do.....b30 ·27
100 sh Mingo....s30. 2	100 sh do....b30. ·27¼
200 sh Am Gum Ft.. 1	100 sh Maple Sh.s30. 4⅛

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	140¾	141¼
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	134½	133
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	129	130
Pennsylvania Currency	35	25
New York Exchange	par	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.......140⅞	12 M.......140¼
11 A. M.......140⅝	1 P. M.......141

The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is more active, and loans on call under 6 per cent. are exceptional. In commercial paper there is moderate business at 7@8 per cent. for best names, 9 for good, and 10@15 for ordinary. The bank statement shows more activity, and indicates higher prices for money. As the season advances money on call promises to command legal rates, and be in request at that rate.

"An extensive forgery of checks on the Chatham Bank has been discovered. The checks are handsomely executed, with a forgery of the Government stamp, the name of the paying teller, and that of a respectable firm in the city."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, January 30.—The market is very poorly supplied with prime Cloverseed, and it is in good demand, with sales of 700 bushels at $7·25@8·25 for fair and strictly prime. In Timothy nothing doing, and prices are nominal. Flaxseed is scarce, and in fair demand, with small sales at $3·15.

Quercitron Bark comes forward slowly, and is in steady request at $32 50 ₱ ton for No. 1.

The dormant state of the Flour Market, chronicled from day to day for some time past, still continues, but prices remain without essential change. There is no demand for shipment, and the only sales reported were a few small lots for the supply of the home consumers at $7@7·50 for superfine; $8@8 50 for extra; $8 50@9 for Northwestern extra family; $9 50@10 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do do.; and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is dull at $5·50 and Corn Meal at $4 25.

The Wheat Market is almost at a complete stand, and the only sales reported were 2000 bushels fair and choice Pennsylvania red at $2@2 25; white ranges from $2 40 to $2 70. Rye is held at 90c.@$1 for Southern and Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce and dull. 4000 bushels yellow sold at 73c in the cars and from store. Oats are dull. We quote at 48c.@49c.

In Whisky, very little doing. Small sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio at $2 27@2 28, and refined at $2 26.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29.—Sales of 3200 bales of Cotton at 48c. Molasses 28 to 30c. Sterling exchange 46. Gold 40. Freights unchanged.

NEW YORK, January 30.—Cotton quiet at 49c. Flour quiet; sales of 6000 barrels at unchanged prices. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm but quiet. Beef steady. Pork buoyant at $23. Lard firm at 14½@17½. Whisky dull and nominal.

A DISGRACEFUL FRACAS.—Last night, about 9 o'clock, an individual hailing from Baltimore, who was in this city on business, fell into the hands of a gang of roughs who make their headquarters in the neighborhood of Ninth and Chesnut streets. The gentleman in question had met some friends during the afternoon, and had, perhaps, imbibed more than prudence would dictate. The pleasant adventurers who are continually on the lookout for pigeons to be plucked, took charge of the stranger and introduced him to several of the "tigers" that are caged in that immediate vicinity. The result of the whole was, that in gaining his experience the Baltimorean was loser in a sum ranging from $50 to $75. After draining the purse of the unfortunate, they induced him to go to a neighboring drinking saloon, and then inaugurated a fight, which was continued upon the sidewalk after they had been ejected by the bartender. The Baltimore gentleman sustained great bodily injury in addition to his financial losses.

Mayor McMichael would add very considerably to the comfort of the citizens residing in the neighborhood, if he would pay special attention to a den of thieves and reprobates in a very prominent position at the corner above-mentioned. It is a notorious lounging place for persons without visible means of support, and several persons have been attacked by its *habitues*. The safety of the lives and property of our citizens is endangered nightly by the gentry that issue from its portals. The place has a local habitation, but no name, but certainly its character must be known to the police. Outrages on our most prominent streets are becoming altogether too common, and it is to be hoped that the authorities will look after some of the disreputable underground holes with which our city abounds. A general breaking-up of a few of the places of resort for scoundrels would add greatly to the moral health of the city.

NIGHT SCHOOL AT THE WEST PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTE, Thirty-ninth street, north of Market, commencing Wednesday evening, January 31, at half-past 7 o'clock. All boys over fourteen years of age, or men, who desire to attend a night school (free of charge), will meet at the Institute on the above evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, when arrangements will be made to give them proper instruction. It is the design of the Institute to organize such schools in every part of the ward. The attention of the citizens is particularly called to this useful work. Contributions for this object will be received by Alderman James Allen, treasurer of the Institute, Chesnut street, below Fortieth, south side, or by the following committee:—Samuel Field, Fortieth, below Pine; E. Spencer Miller, Thirty-third and Powelton avenue; Henry C. Lea, Spruce above Fortieth; Dr. J. K. Lee, Chesnut and Thirty-eighth; Rev. D. R. Goodwin, D. D., Locust, below Fortieth, north side; Rev. T. C. Yarnall, Locust, below Fortieth, south side; Henry M. Dechert, Sansom street, above Forty-second; Charles Githens, Haverford, east of Forty-first street.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—William Kelley has been held by Alderman Tittermary upon the charge of receiving goods stolen from a house at the Point Breeze Park.

NAPOLEON—
Seers now predict that without doubt,
Napoleon is near "played out,"
That the year eighteen *sixty-nine*
Will end his dynasty and line.
Not distant far
His setting star.
At six and nine (cipher between)
In CHESNUT STREET, is daily seen
CLOTHING IN FASHION, RAIMENT FINE,
Heralded by that brilliant sign,
Now sought by all, both near and far,
PERRY & CO.'s bright *rising* "STAR."

SKATING PARKS.

SKATING! SKATING! SKATING!
NATIONAL SKATING PARK,
TWENTY-FIRST Street and COLUMBIA Avenue.
Always the best Ice. Should the weather continue mild through the day, there will be Skating after sundown. The Proprietors have made arrangements with a celebrated Brass Band, which will be in attendance this evening.
TAKE RIDGE AVENUE CARS.
SINGLE ADMISSION 25 CENTS. 1t*

ELEGANT SKATING AT
UNION PARKS,
EXCELLENT SKATING AT UNION PARKS,
FOURTH AND DIAMOND, FOURTH AND DIAMOND.
SKATING BY MOONLIGHT THIS EVENING.
Should the Moon not appear the Parks will be Brilliantly Illuminated.
Snow no preventative. 1t

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE.—Terms, $15 per Session, of five months.
1 2 tuths 1m J. M. HUNTINGTON, Principal.

AUCTION SALES.

J. FITZPATRICK & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT street.

SELLERS BROTHERS,
No. 18 N. SIXTH STREET,
Having added to their former business that of
MILL AND FACTORY FINDINGS,
Intend keeping a full assortment of everything in that line, which they will sell at the lowest rates, including
Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
Gum Belting and Steam Packing,
LACE AND PICKER LEATHER,
BAND AND HARNESS LEATHER,
ROLLER CLOTH AND SKINS,
CARD CLOTHING,
BELT HOOKS, RIVETS, ETC.
Also continue to manufacture as heretofore,
WIRE CLOTH,
SIEVES, SCREENS, Etc.,
Of which a full assortment is kept constantly on hand. 1 30tuthsmro

SAVANNAH STEAMSHIP.
The Steamship
"CUMBRIA,"
Captain FRENCH,
NOW LOADING,
Will sail from
RACE STREET WHARF,
ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1866,
At 12 o'clock, noon.
For freight and passage, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
1 30 2t No. 210 N. DELAWARE Avenue

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
[illegible] 1 17 4p
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA
acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the
MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN
in the treatment of Diseases in his specialty. QUICK, THOROUGH, and permanent cures guaranteed in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 1 27 6t*